# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5434. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### Explosion of a Powder Magazine on Board an Austrian Frigate.

### The Officers and Crew Nearly All Killed and the Ship Blown to Pieces.

### Prohibition of Public Meetings in France.

### Progress of the Insurrections in Cuba and Mexico.

### AUSTRIA.

#### Terrible Disaster on an Austrian Frigate in the Adriatic.

TRIESTE, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A terrible disaster occurred yesterday on the frigate *Radetsky* while cruising in the Adriatic. An explosion took place in the powder magazine, making a complete wreck of the ship, and causing a great loss of life. Most of the officers and crew were instantly killed, or blown into the water and drowned.

### FRANCE.

#### A French Frigate Ordered to Cuba—Public Assemblages Prohibited.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A frigate has been ordered to Cuba to protect the interests of French citizens.

The recent order of M. Forcade, the Minister of the Interior, for guarding against an abuse of the right of the people to peaceably assemble, was put in force yesterday. A public meeting was contemplated at Monthurnasse, an arrondissement of the city, but it was dispersed by the authorities. All public gatherings on Wednesday next have been positively prohibited. Wednesday will be the twenty-first anniversary of the second inauguration of Republican Government in France.

Gen. Dix, the American Minister, publishes a card in the papers of this city to-day, denying the story that had been extensively circulated to the effect that he had recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks in the matters at issue between Greece and Turkey. The General calls attention to the fact that the policy of America has always been that of non-interference with European political affairs, and affirms that this, too, is and has been his policy.

### SPAIN.

#### A Spanish Iron-Clad to Sail for Cuba—Decree of the Minister of Colonies.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The iron-clad *Victoria* is under orders to sail for Havana.

By a recent decree of the Colonial Minister all restrictions are removed from the office of commercial broker in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

The *Gaulois* says that Montpensier has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen.

### MARINE DISASTER.

#### The Loss of the Steamship Orlando.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 21.

News has been received here of the loss at sea of the *Orlando*, from Baltimore, for Buenos Ayres. Her crew were saved and have been landed at Bremerhaven.

### CUBA.

#### Another Proclamation Issued by the Captain-General to the Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The term mentioned in the proclamation of Captain-General Lersundi, granting amnesty to all rebels who would lay down their arms and submit to the Government, has expired. Another proclamation has been issued, still offering forgiveness to all those who will leave the cause of the insurgents, excepting the leaders and those convicted of crime.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists near Colon, and of the death of the leader, Jose Guerra, formerly District-Attorney. The revolution in the Districts of Colon, Jaquay and Grande, is now considered ended.

The information recently received to the effect that revolutionists are surrounded in the Corojo Mountains is fully confirmed.

The amount of bullion in the Savings Bank since Castelle first became President has diminished $700,000.

The Government authorities to-day seized an insurrectionary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise in rebellion. The authors were promptly arrested and imprisoned.

The navy has taken steps to watch the Peruvian monitors at Key West, as the Cubans believe the monitors are intended to attack Havana.

The latest Mexican advices report that Dr. Skelton has had the award granted to him for building a railroad. It is thought that this concession is worth $1,000,000 to the grantee.

Porfirio Diaz has been appointed Governor of the new State of Morelos.

### MEXICO.

#### The City of Puebla Captured by Insurgents and Reoccupied by Government Troops — Revolutionary Movements Throughout the Country.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A steamer arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 13th.

Gen. Negrete, on the 3d inst., captured the City of Puebla. He issued proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on the approach of the Government troops, taking the road toward Matamoras. Gen. Racardi, of the Government troops, now holds Puebla. It was reported that Porfirio Diaz was implicated in this movement, but it is untrue.

The revolutionists at San Martin, on the 6th, levied a forced loan of $200,000 on the merchants of that town.

The revolutionary Gen. Zepata, at Sisal, had fled, Gen. Vargas having attacked the insurgents. The insurrection in Yucatan was local merely.

A revolution was expected at Guadalaxara. There was considerable trouble between the military and civil authorities. The Governor had resigned, and the Courts declared their inability to administer justice.

A revolution had also broken out in Tlascala and the places in that vicinity.

A revolution had also broken out in Nuevo Leon. Quiroga, with 1,200 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of Gen. Santa Anna.

It was reported that Gen. Corona would be appointed Minister to Washington.

Gen. Canto had arrived at Durango.

The contract with the American Pacific steamers had been annulled.

#### A Man Found Dead near Rhinebeck.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 21.

John Ansell, the owner and miller of Ansell's Mills near Rhinebeck, was found dead yesterday morning in the upper story of the mill. He was missed on Friday evening, but could not be found. Search was again made on Saturday morning when he was found lying on a pile of feed, frozen stiff. He leaves a wife and three children. The cause of his death has not yet transpired.

### GEORGIA.

#### A Meeting of Republicans at Atlanta—Resolutions Adopted.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 21.

A meeting was held last night at the Legislative Hall by the Republicans believing that Georgia is reconstructed according to the acts of Congress, and the following resolutions were adopted:

That the State of Georgia was legally reconstructed when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted by its Legislature; that when the Governor was inaugurated and took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, the military authority became subordinate to the civil power, and that reconstruction was completed by the admission of the six representatives of the State to seats in Congress; that no subsequent act of the Legislature can invalidate the proceedings by which Georgia was restored to the Union; that Congress has full power to protect by appropriate legislation all the inhabitants of the State in the enjoyment of their rights, privileges and immunities secured to them in the Constitution of the State and of the United States; that we recognize the election of Grant and Colfax as the voice of the American people, calling for peace on the basis of true loyalty, and we pledge a firm and loyal support to the incoming Administration.

A copy will be forwarded to the President of the United States. The meeting was a large and respectable assemblage, many ladies being present. The utmost harmony and good order prevailed. The galleries were filled with white and colored people. Supplementary resolutions, indorsing Gen. Grant and the Republican Party, and also Gen. Meade's Administration, were adopted. The meeting adjourned, the band playing the "Star-spangled Banner," "Dixie" and "Hail Columbia."

A motion was made in the Legislature to reconsider the action in adopting the minority report on the subject of the charge by the Treasurer against the Governor. Mr. Morgan, (Democrat,) Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Investigation, said the cases cited by the Committee's majority report were precedents for Gov. Bullock's action, and they are determined to do justice irrespective of politics, and that the gentlemen should find out the whole truth regardless of party. In conclusion, he said he was mortified that on a motion to adopt the report of the minority, a Democrat had called the previous question, thus cutting off debate. He said the minority report failed to give all the facts. The report ignores the fact that the Finance Committee are in possession of a letter from the bank where the State funds are deposited, showing that the Treasurer solicited and procured a private arrangement whereby he was paid a percentage for the use of the public money on his private account. The Chairman of the Finance Committee supported a reconsideration of the report, and said that the Governor had been unfairly dealt with, and had no impure motives in making the advances.

#### A Steamer Disaster on the Black River—A Horrible Tragedy near Raleigh Springs.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *Fairy Queen* struck a snag in the Black River on Thursday night and sunk. She was owned at Cairo. No lives are known to have been lost.

A fire occurred to-night, which destroyed the hardware store of John H. Eichberg. The loss is about $20,000; insured for $10,000.

A horrible tragedy occurred on Friday night three miles northeast of Raleigh Springs. A party of white men went to the house of Col. Thomas Dickens, while he and two men named Wilson and Humphrey were eating supper, and knocked at the door, which was opened by Humphrey. Without saying a word, the party shot Humphrey through the body, and with knives and pistols in their hands rushed into the room and put out the lights. They then commenced firing at Dickens and Wilson. Dickens received one ball in the body, and with Huhphrey, managed to crawl out of the room. Col. Dickens made his way to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. On returning with a party of neighbors a colored woman, Col. Dickens' servant, was found dead near the front door. Wilson's body was found in the room with eight shots through it and badly cut to pieces. Humphrey was also found badly wounded. The assassins plundered the house, taking everything of value, and rifled the pockets of Wilson and the negro woman, took two valuable horses from the stable and made their escape.

#### A New-York Safe Robber Arrested in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Charles King, *alias* Holtbroke, who robbed the safe of Cambreleng & Pyne, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York, in January last, was taken to New-York last night, in charge of Capt. Jordan and Detective McCord, of New-York. He was arrested here by Chief of the Police Raffin, and kept under guard at the hotel while the case was being worked. The result was that $60,000 of the stolen bonds were secured. A man named Morris went to Boston with a countersign to a friend of King, who had these bonds. A third party brought them to the city, secreted them, and wrote a note to the authorities here, telling them where to find them. The matter was kept profoundly secret here until late last night.

#### The Fire of Lead Works at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

This morning a fire occurred in the engine-room of the lead works of Messrs. Taylor & Smith, No. 1,214 Noble-street. It was a stone building, three stories high, and was completely gutted. In the rear a one-story shed, occupied by George D. Cook & Brother as a planing mill, was entirely destroyed. Messrs. Taylor & Smith's loss is estimated at $15,000, insured in the following Companies: Metropolitan, of New-York, $4,000; United States, of Baltimore, $2,000; Queens, of London, $4,000; Franklin and Citizens', of Wheeling, W. Va., $3,000 each. The loss of Cook & Brother is said to be $5,000; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000; fully insured.

#### The Virginia State Convention at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Committee of Nine have postponed the assembling of the State Convention until Congress shall have acted on the Virginia bill.

#### A Murderer Sentenced to be Hanged at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Lewis Lane (colored) was yesterday sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife. He had been granted a second trial by the Supreme Court, but was a second time convicted.

### CHINA.

#### The Religious Difficulties at an End—Important Proclamation of the Chinese Authorities.

The subjoined proclamation, in regard to liberty of worship in China, has been issued by the authorities of the Celestial Empire:

"Ma, Governor-General of the two Kiang Provinces, Imperial Commissioner, &c.; Tseng-quo-fan, late Governor-General of the two Kiang Provinces, Imperial Commissioner, &c.; Ting, Governor of Kiang Su, hereby issue a proclamation for general information:

Whereas, the preaching of religion is sanctioned by treaty, and all persons are at liberty to become proselytes thereto as it suits their convenience, without compulsion either for or against. We, therefore, issue this proclamation to give the population, civil and military, of these districts to know that it is required of them that they carefully observe the treaty which has been concluded by our most gracious sovereign the Emperor, and that they must not annoy religious establishments, nor raise pretexts; nor must they treat foreign travelers with wanton disrespect. Every willful offender will certainly be visited with heavy punishment, without hope of pardon.

Obey with trembling! A special proclamation, 7th day, 9th month, 7th year of the Emperor Tung Chee."

### WASHINGTON.

#### Legislative Business for the Ensuing Week—The Alabama Treaty—Preparations for the Inauguration of President Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The ensuing week must witness rapid progress in legislation, or else numerous important bills must fail for this session. Only nine more working days remain. The things possible in that time are the Appropriation bills, the Constitutional Amendment, the Bank bills, the Tenure-of-Office repeal bill, and a few other less important matters now pending between the two Houses. Scarcely anything else stands any chance unless it be Mr. Schenck's declaratory bill on the public debt, on which he will speak to-morrow, and demand the previous question during the day. The disposition throughout the session has been to do as little as possible, in order to prevent legislation of a questionable character. But this has resulted in the delay of important public business. The record of each House, however, is unusually clear of matters of a private character, and but few measures for the benefit of persons rather than the people have yet passed. All reconstruction measures are postponed for the session.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

The Tenure-of-Office bill comes up again in the Senate to-morrow, when Mr. Edmunds will endeavor to have a vote on the question of its repeal or modification. A caucus of the Republican Senators has been called to consider this subject to-morrow morning. It is called by Senators who favor the modification, and who hope to get caucus action on it and thus carry it.

The Inauguration Ball Committee have engaged the bands of the Marine Corps, Annapolis Naval Academy, and the Twelfth and Forty-fourth regiments, numbering in all 120 pieces. The tickets of admission have just been issued. The one admitting ladies measures seven by ten inches. In the centre is a bust of Grant laurel-crowned, with his motto in rays of light behind his head; at the foot of the bust are sprigs of oak and laurel, and American flags on each side. On the right is Peace, with her palm-branch and wings strewing the earth with blessings; returning commerce represented by a ship under full sail, and at her feet the plow and other symbols of agriculture, covering up the effects of the strife, represented by a deserted gun half lost in the growth. At the opposite side is Columbia, severe and assured, with the cap of liberty and the horn of plenty. In the distance, the Capitol arched by the bow of promise in token of better times. The Committee have extended invitations to all the Ministers of foreign Legations, who, it is expected, will attend in Court costumes. These, with those sent to the President and Vice-President elect, and their families, are all the invitations the Committee intend to issue. The demand for tickets is very great, and the indications are an unusually large and brilliant assemblage.

In order to enable the House of Representatives to be present at the inaugural ceremonies, the hour for the organization of she Forty-first Congress will be changed from 12 o'clock to 8 o'clock. A joint resolution passed the House yesterday to this effect, and it will at once pass.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Mr. Sumner is pressing an Executive session on the Senate, for the purpose of taking decisive action on the *Alabama* treaty. As there is very little doubt that it will be rejected by the Senate, the question will be one of the legacies which the President will leave to the incoming Administration. Gen. Grant has recently made more than one allusion to this question, and in any future settlement which may be proposed its moral as well as its purely legal and international features will be taken into consideration.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee on the New-York Election Frauds will probably be presented to the House on Tuesday next, accompanied by a bill in reference to the Naturalization laws, which has been prepared by Judge Lawrence. The Committee had a meeting on Saturday and will hold another to-morrow to consider the subject. The question of the remodeling of the Naturalization laws attracts considerable attention among members at the present time, and there is no doubt that some plan will be devised during the next Congress whereby a repetition of the immense election frauds of the last few years will be prevented in the future. Mr. Frelinghuysen is pressing the consideration of a bill on the subject in the Senate. Mr. Jenckes and other members of the House are devoting their energies to kindred schemes; but there is not much probability that anything can be done until after the 4th of March. Mr. Senator Stewart proposes to allow all foreigners to vote as soon as they declare their intentions to become citizens and take the required oaths of allegiance. He argues that they vote any way, and that any restrictions that may be imposed will be evaded, thus leading to the perpetration of a fearful amount of crime and corruption.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday voted to recommend non-concurrence in the House amendment to the Bank bill, and to ask for a Committee of Conference. The same Committee have decided not to take up the House Tax bill.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Inaugural Committee on Reception and Quarters have made extended preparations for the reception of their comrades who may visit here during the inauguration of President Grant. They have also arranged for reduction of fare on the principal railroads, as follows: New-York to Washington and return, $11 50; Philadelphia to Washington and return, $6 95; Baltimore and Ohio Road, Cincinnati to Washington and return, $17; Indianapolis to Washington and return, $21 05; Chicago to Washington and return, $22 45; Columbus to Washington and return, $14 85; Wheeling, West Va., $11 25, tickets good for fourteen days from date; Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad; Erie to Baltimore and return, $17 05; Pittsburg to Baltimore and return, $18 80; Lancaster to Baltimore and return, $6, tickets good for six days; Baltimore to Washington and return, $2; Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, Richmond to Washington and return, $14; Petersburg to Washington and return, $11 50; Weldon, N. C., $15, good for three days, 3d to 5th inclusive.

THE CLAIM OF MR. M'GARRAHAN.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the private land claim of Mr. McGarrahan, who contests the right of the New-Idria Quicksilver Mining Company to a large tract of country in California, will make a report next week.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Boys in Blue, three brigades strong, will commemorate Washington's birthday to-morrow by a grand torchlight procession. They will pass Gen. Grant's residence and be reviewed by him, and subsequently they will serenade Vice-President Colfax.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CABINET.

Several of the members of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet are considering the propriety of tendering their resignations to Mr. Johnson before his term of office expires, so that he may accept them, rather than tender them to Gen. Grant. Considering the relations existing between several of the present incumbents and the new President, this course is not improbable.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The action of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who have resolved to recommend the rejection of the *Alabama* Claims Treaty, has not met with a corresponding unanimity from the other Senators. The report has not been made to the Senate in Executive Session, and hence the members of that body generally are not yet officially advised of the grounds upon which the Committee base their conclusions. It is said by some of the Senators the discussion of the report on so important a question would occupy more time than the Senate could now bestow upon it, considering the advanced period of the session and the large amount of legislative business to be transacted. Therefore it is probable the consideration of the treaty will be deferred till the next session of Congress. It is certain, so far as can be ascertained, the Senate will act with due deliberation upon the subject.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received advices from the Surveyor-General at Olympia, Washington Territory, showing the survey of four additional townships west of the Columbia River, and north of the Yakama Indian Reservation, in Ferguson County, embracing an area of 92,160 acres. About 50,000 acres of this tract are well adapted for agricultural purposes, the surface being generally rolling, and the soil of superior quality; while the balance is suitable for grazing purposes, the whole tract being clothed with a fine growth of excellent grass. There is no timber on the tract, but it can be found in abundance about eight miles north, with a gently rolling country intervening. These lands lie in the Valley of the Yakama River, an affluent of the Columbia. The geological formations are basaltic and volcanic. A small portion of these lands is occupied by Indians, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. A large amount of these lands is still unoccupied and open to settlement and entry under the Homestead and Preëmption laws.

THE BARK UNDINE.

The United States Consul at Nassau, under date of the 10th inst., writes that wrecking vessels are now entering that harbor loaded with sugar from the American bark *Undine*. She was totally wrecked on the 2d inst. at Dollar Harbor, on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Boston. The officers and crew have not yet arrived.

THE PARDON OF DEMPSEY.

The President has signed the pardon of Wm. H. Dempsey, sentenced yesterday to ten days' imprisonment and $200 fine, for assault and battery upon Gen. Duncan, Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The "Boys in Blue" have consolidated into three brigades, and will parade to-morrow night, in torchlight procession, in honor of Grant and Colfax.

### THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

#### The Allies Before Angostura—Lopez Summoned to Surrender—His Refusal, Defeat and Flight—Acts of Cruelty of the Paraguayan President—Surrender of Angostura—Capture of Asuncion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869.

At last mail the Allies had just taken Villeta, a small town and fortification on a bend of the Paraguay River, where Lopez had located all his forces. This was taken on Dec. 22. On the next two days the way was opened up toward Angostura, where a highly advantageous point had been fortified with more than 100 guns. On Dec. 24, three Allied commanders sent a joint note to Lopez, summoning him to surrender. It read as follows:

MARSHAL CAXIAS TO LOPEZ.

CAMP IN FRONT OF LOMA VALENTINA, Dec. 24, 1868—6 A. M.

*To His Excellency Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez, President of the Republic of Paraguay and Commander-in-Chief of its Army:*

The undersigned Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied armies, and armed representatives of their respective Governments in this war to which their nations were provoked by your Excellency, recognizing the imperative duty imposed on them by religion, humanity, and civilization, call on your Excellency, within the space of twelve hours from the receipt of this note, during which time there shall be no suspension of hostilities, to lay down your arms, and thus put an end to this prolonged struggle.

The undersigned are well-informed as to the resources at the disposal of your Excellency, whether as regards men or *materiel*. On the other hand, your Excellency may be supposed to be aware of the numerical strength of the Allies, their resources of all kinds, and their facilities for renewing their supplies. The blood shed at the bridge of Itasoro and at Ivahy ought to have induced your Excellency to economize the lives of your soldiers on the 21st, and not have compelled them to make a useless resistance.

On your Excellency's head be all this blood, as well as that which may still be shed, should you elect to prefer your own private designs to saving what remains of the Paraguayan people.

Should a blind and inexplicable resistance appear to your Excellency preferable to the thousands of lives which it is yet possible to save—then, the undersigned, before the Republic of Paraguay, before the nations which they represent, and in face of the civilized world, hold you responsible for the blood which must still flow in torrents, and for the increase of the misfortunes which already afflict this country.

Your Excellency's reply will serve as a guide to the undersigned, who will consider this present note as void, if within the time named no answer be received by them.

(Signed,) MARQUES DE CAXIAS.
JUAN A. GELL Y ORES.
ENRIQUE CASTRO.

PANTALEON GOMEZ, Sec. to their Excellencies.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ' REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, PIQUISIRI, Dec. 24, 1868—3 P. M.

The Marshal President of the Republic might perhaps be excused from giving a written answer to your Excellencies, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, at war with the nation over which he presides, but the tone and language (alike unusual and insulting to military honor and the Chief Magistracy) in which your Excellencies have summoned me to surrender within twelve hours, and thus put an end to a prolonged struggle, threatening to hold me accountable for the blood already shed, and that which may still be shed, unless I comply, holding me responsible before my country, the nations which your Excellencies represent and the civilized world, impose on me the duty of replying, thereby offering a holocaust to this same blood, generously shed, both on the part of my own soldiers and their enemies, and to the sentiments of religion, humanity and civilization which your Excellencies invoke.

These same sentiments are exactly those which have prompted me for more than two years to overlook the official discourtesy with which I, the elect of my country, have been treated during this war. At Yataytу Cora I sought, through means of a conference with the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies and the President of the Argentine Republic, Don Bartolome Mitre, to effect a reconciliation between the four sovereign States of South America, whose mutual destruction had already commenced; and notwithstanding the initiative which I took, my cherished project met with no other answer than contempt and silence on the part of the Allied Governments, and new and bloody battles fought by their armed representatives, as your Excellencies style yourselves. Since that time the designs of the Allies on the very existence of the Paraguayan Republic became clearer to me, and though deploring the effusion of blood, I imposed silence on myself, and placing my country's destiny and that of its faithful children in the hands of the God of nations, I fought its enemies loyally and in good faith, and I am still disposed to fight, until that same God and the valor of our arms decide our cause.

Your Excellencies have thought proper to inform me of your acquaintance with the extent of my resources, affecting to believe that I also am aware of the daily increasing strength of the Allied army. I have no such knowledge, but the experience of more than four years has taught me that numerical superiority and inexhaustible resources have never as yet affected the self-denial and bravery of the Paraguayan soldier, who fights as an honorable citizen and a Christian man, preferring to see his country one vast tomb rather than see it humiliated.

Your Excellencies have also reminded me that the blood shed at Itasoro and Ivahy should have induced me to avoid the action of the 21st, but your Excellencies forget that this action only serves to prove the devotion of my countrymen, and that every drop of blood shed imposes a fresh obligation on the survivors.

With such an example before my eyes, my poor head can set at naught the threat which, with but scanty courtesy, (allow me to say so,) your Excellencies have thought proper to hurl at me. You have no right to accuse me before the Republic of Paraguay—my country—for I have defended it! I defend it still! I will defend it always!

My country has imposed on me this duty, and to the last extremity I take glory in fulfilling it, leaving my acts for history to judge of; to God alone do I owe an account of them, and if blood is still to flow, He will hold the guilty responsible.

On my part I am disposed to treat for a termination of the war, on terms equally honorable for all the belligerents, but I will not listen to the word "Surrender!"

In my turn, I invite your Excellencies to treat of peace, believing that I am thereby complying with the imperious mandate of religion, humanity and civilization on the one hand, the unanimous voice of my Generals, officers and troops, to whom I have communicated your Excellencies' summons, and what I owe to my individual honor and name, on the other.

I beg your Excellencies to excuse my not mentioning the date and hour of the receipt of your dispatch, as I took no note of it; it was delivered within my lines at 7 o'clock this morning.

God preserve your Excellencies many years.

(Signed,) FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ.

CAMP AT CURUGUATY, Dec. 25, 1868.

To their Excellencies Marshal Marques de Caxias, Coronel-Mayor Don Enrique Castro, and Brig.-Gen. Gelly y Obes.

PANTALEON GOMEZ, Sec'y to their Excellencies.

CONSEQUENT ATTACKS.

As soon as the reply of Lopez had been received, preparations were made to assault Angostura next day, but the day was so rainy that but little could be done. At 6 o'clock in the morning, however, an attack was made on a large fruit garden, where Lopez had his headquarters. The Allies were repulsed three times by mere boys, but on the fourth attack the youthful heroes fell and Lopez's headquarters were occupied by the Allies. During the engagement Lopez cut his way out with a few men, (some say fifty and others ninety, but certainly a very few,) and escaped. The remainder of Lopez's army, surviving the bloody defence of Villeta, has been variously estimated as numbering from 3,000 to 8,000 men—most likely the smaller number is nearest the truth. Both the Allies and the Paraguayans sustained heavy losses in the month of December. We have no official returns, but men with opportunities to judge estimate the losses at not less than 10,000 on each side.

Among many valuable and interesting papers brought to light by the flight of Lopez is a conveyance to Mme. Lynch of all his private fortune, and a document appointing Gen. McMahon, the United States Minister, his executor and guardian of his children.

LOPEZ'S ALLEGED CRUELTY.

We have many narratives of the acts of cruelty practiced by Lopez, especially those committed at the very time of his flight. They say that he ordered a large number of prisoners to be shot. Among others were Palacios, his Bishop, and a priest; also, his brothers, Benigno and Venancio. It is also averred that previously he had executed Mme. Martinez, only 18 years of age, the wife of Col. Martinez, who had once commanded Fort Humaita, and who had afterward surrendered to the Allies, and also the wife of his brother Benigno. It is further stated that the wives and daughters of officers who surrendered were always punished, never with less than whipping. These stories are given with revolting details, have a semblance of truth, and are generally believed.

SURRENDER OF ANGOSTURA.

When Lopez sought safety in flight there was only one garrison left in Paraguay. This was at Angostura, hardly a league away from the victorious army. A summons to surrender was sent under a flag of truce on the 28th, but it was not received. Another was sent on the 30th of December, and the flight of Lopez was told the commander. The latter sent five officers to report on the condition of the late camp of Lopez. They found it much like a last-year's bird's nest, and so reported. The garrison of Angostura then capitulated. About 1,600 men and 100 guns were thus captured by the Allies. This practically ends the war, for it is the last place where a large army will be needed.

CAPTURE OF ASUNCION—LATEST NEWS.

Marshal Caxias occupied Asuncion on Jan. 5. The monitors have gone higher up in search of the steamers of Lopez Cerro Leon is also occupid by Allied troops. Hardly any natives remain in either of these places.

### ITALY.

#### Scope of the Pope's Rule—Financial Matters—Flattery for the French—Representative Men—Death in the Pitti Palace.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

There was some lively conversation in Parliament last week, upon the recent killing and wounding business, in which the Government has been forced to engage rather actively, in the execution of the Mill law. Two newspapers, one at Bologna and another at Parma, had been stopped by the military authority now in exercise in that district. One of the editors was taken off to prison to answer to the charge of exciting the population to oppose the law. Altogether, Signor Ferrari and his friends of the Opposition were able to make out an accusation against the Ministry, on the ground of a violation of the liberty of the Press and the use of unnecessary severity in the suppression of disorder. Although there does not seem to be at present a bright prospect for the Party of the Left to arrive at the possession of authority, it must be said that the leaders of that Party watch with intelligent vigilance every abuse of power by those by whom it is now exercised. As to the recent tragical event, I do not on the whole see that the Government has indulged any unnecessary cruelty. A Government that means anything, or that is worth anything, will see that the laws are executed and its authority respected, and it should not remain for a long time dubious as to what kind of means to use.

There is about as much liberty in Italy as in any country in Europe, and it is the duty of somebody to see that it is not abused. As for printing, it is as free as air, and the country has almost too many newspapers. Some of them are sold for a song, and are of the size of the paper upon which a song is printed, and the impression they make is as evanescent. The writers have studied neither Cicero nor Tacitus, and while their attacks may have a damaging influence by exciting the passions of the thoughtless, to the sensible they are no more than the harmless nuisance of the mosquito sting.

The Minister answered the accusation with temper and dignity; but as to information, added little to that already possessed by the public. The disaffected are not satisfied, and the pursuit will be kept up; but not with present hope of getting the Cabinet into a corner. A motion was made by one Deputy to impeach the principal member of the Council, yet the most vigorous effort has been in the direction of getting a vote of want of confidence in the actual directors of affairs. The discussion is not yet closed, and twenty-six other members of the Chamber have given notice, according to the rule, of their intention to speak. The subject will probably engage the attention of the Deputies for the greater part of the present week.

SCOPE OF THE POPE'S RULE.

The Italian Government is nearly as much under French control as is that of the Pope. It is this which annoys impatient Italians, and makes them hate the Ministry actually in power, and wish to break it down. A concurrence of circumstances has given three of the most conspicuous men in Italy a certain rather unhappy connection with France. By the loss of Nice, Garibaldi, the first of Italian patriots, is by construction, if not legally, a subject of the Power which he most hates. Menabrea, the King's first counselor, is a native of Savoy, and goes there to visit his relatives; and the Sovereign himself has given to the nation which patronizes him the cradle of his dynasty. All these things have followed by a partial necessity, and it is useless to quarrel with established facts; but it is not strange that Italians of spirit should be restless with the memory of such facts in mind, and the policy of the country still to so large an extent under foreign direction. Yet a true friend of Italy will hardly deny that for the present it may be for the best. A just restraint is needed to check the injudicious ardor of men of extreme parties, who, in their eagerness for power—the responsibilities of which they have never proved—may be capable of seriously damaging a good work yet but half completed, or even but just begun.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The discussion of the Budget will soon begin in Parliament. It is stated that the deficit of one hundred and sixty-four millions of francs for the ordinary expenses of the Government for 1868, will be reduced to seventy-seven millions for the current year. Including extraordinary expenses, the total deficit was two hundred and eighteen millions, which total is now reduced to eighty millions, and this without taking account of benefit derived from the sale of Church property. The improvement is due not to a reduction of expenses, but to an augmentation of the current income.

FLATTERY FOR THE FRENCH.

The semi-official newspapers here, which find nearly everything very good as it happens to be, praise in warm terms the French Emperor's throne-speech. They swing their incense vases, smoking with a sweet savor, full in the face of the Cæsar; and, to their fancies, no glory has passed away from the pilfered crown and sceptre. Every word spoken by this ruler is full of golden truth. There are enough left to flatter him, and he may still be the master of the French nation, but Louis Napoleon, by his own confession, has no longer the control of European affairs. Events march in spite of him. Germany and Russia seem to hold in their hands the destinies of the Continent, and that will be a wise policy on the part of the other Powers which seeks to accommodate existing interests to changes which seem to be inevitable.

What good fortune is ours, far removed from European controversies, to be able to develop our power without opposition, and cultivate the arts of peace. We do not share the passions of these jealous nations, and are not called upon to take part in quarrels which too generally have their origin in aspirations for predominance. We are free to give our sympathies and moral aid to whichever side we choose, and the impulses of generous sentiment should make us always lean toward a weak Power making effort for a just cause. Such a cause is that of Greece, so far at least as it is identified with the struggle for their rights of the Christian populations of the East. The United States, as the nation representing the most enlightened form of Christian civilization, will be wanting in its duty if it does not let its moral influence upon this question be felt.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

The day is not yet fixed for the ceremony in Santa Croce in honor of Rossini; indeed, it is not known when the body will arrive. The little town of Pesaro, the native place of the great *maestro*, has disputed with Florence for his ashes, but the useless controversy is well-nigh ended. Pesaro is the birth-place of another eminent Italian, Terence Mamiani. This name has hardly been heard in America, yet it has a high place in contemporary Italian literature. When Mamiani reads a discourse in one of the principal cities, people go in crowds to hear, as they did with us when the late Mr. Everett spoke. There is, perhaps, a certain similarity between these representative men of the two countries—at least in their scholarly culture and devotion to the higher interests of education. Both countries need hundreds of such men, and can have them, as they are only examples of fine gifts developed to the last degree by liberal studies.

Mamiani has been Cabinet Minister, and is now Senator, and is the author of several literary works. The *Revival of Ancient Italian Philosophy* appeared in 1836, when the author, then 36 years old, was an exile in Paris. Soon after was published the *Confessions of a Metaphysician*. Among his other writings are *Dialogues Upon Primary Science, Ontology and Method*; upon the basis of the *Philosophy of Justice*, many political publications and—the most important of all his works—a new theory of *European Public Law*. The author has also some reputation as a poet; but his skill has been principally manifested as a philosophical writer. Mamiani is one of those patriots of lofty sentiment to whom Italy in these last years owes so much, and of whom it has been her good fortune to have many—among them Farini, Cavour, Garibaldi, Gioberti, Manin, Ricasoli and—Mazzini.

DEATH IN THE PITTI PALACE.

There was a death in the Pitti Palace last week. The Marquis of Breme and Duke of Sartirana, Master of the Royal Household and distant relative of the King, died at the age of near 70. To say that he was a man six or seven feet high, and looked well on Court occasions in his magnificent livery, does not tell the whole story, for he was a liberal patron of art and a friend to the poor. I have seen him more than once directing affairs in the ballroom of the palace, and on his coat there was such a thick crust of golden embroidery that it seemed like a man speaking out of a building. As the body was borne to burial, followed by a *cortége* on foot of the servants high and low of the palace, one had opportunity to see how many it takes to make up a royal household. Several hundred are paid to wait upon the King and those who hang on to his immediate person.

ANGELICO.

### BOSTON.

#### Wonderful Changes in the City—Old Boston Going Out of Existence—The Agony of Ancient Boston Over the "Improvements"—Boston's Charities—A Charity Bureau—The Cause of the Working-women.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

The proverbial crooked ways of Boston are rapidly being made straight, and the narrow streets of the town, which are always spoken of abroad as the most peculiar of the peculiarities of this peculiar city, are one by one, slowly of course, (for how could anything in Boston be done otherwise than slowly,) but surely, being transformed into spacious thoroughfares. Boston as it is, or as it will be in a little while, will be so very much unlike Boston as it was, that its old friends will know it no more. This change in Boston is due to the spirit of Young America, which is still here to some extent, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the old fogy element to crush it out. The good old Bostonians, those whose lives have been lived out here, to whom the Common is as sacred as the Gospel, and the old South Church as dear as liberty, sigh for their beloved city and fret and fume about the recklessness with which houses are cut in two, old landmarks are swept away, and old ways exchanged for new. But they are helpless. They cannot stay the wondrous tide that has set in. Boston has waked up and is bound to go ahead. Look out, New-York!

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the newest improvements suggested and strenuously advocated by the now irrepressible and wide-awake class is the extension of Washington-street—our Broadway in brief—to Portland-street or that vicinity, so as to make a direct avenue to the depots down in that section of the town—the Lowell, Eastern, Fitchburg, and Maine, toward which a great deal of the street travel is now directed. As this can only be done by cutting right and left through buildings and streets, just grazing the venerable Brattle-square Church—famous the country through as the meeting-house with the revolutionary cannon ball glued in its face—creating a fearful change in the Brattle-street and Dock-square region, and worse than all at an "enormous expense," there is considerable opposition to the movement. But the prospects are favorable for its complete success. Another scheme is to widen Wilson's-lane by cutting a slice off from the Old South Church! The mere mention of this has terribly alarmed ancient Boston, and great is the breeze it has raised all around. I fear this scheme will not be carried out, just at present, at any rate. There is some talk, in a very quiet way, of tunneling Washington-street—the tunneling fever has got here at last—for a Pneumatic Express Company. Two years or more ago the Legislature granted an act of incorporation to a Pneumatic Express Company, with power to operate between Boston and Roxbury, but the Company has not thus far done anything at all. I believe the late Gov. Andrew was one of the corporators. Whether it is this Company or a new one that is talking of having Washington-street tunneled for them I do not know.

BOSTON CHARITIES.

In this city there are scores of benevolent and charitable societies, and yet just as much suffering and wrong as in any other city of its size—some say even more. These societies all do something, but not a circumstance to what they might do if they would work together and with some system. Now, the working together scheme, or something akin to it, is to be tried. The city has just completed the erection of a building which it is to call its "Charity Bureau." Here every society—or if not every, the most prominent and useful societies—will have office, and the whole be under the eye of a Superintendent. The Police will be instructed to bring all applicants for charity and all the unfortunate of every description with whom they may from time to time meet, direct to this "Bureau," instead of carrying them to the station-houses; here their cases will be inquired into by the Superintendent, and turned over to the society to which they belong. Great good is expected to be accomplished through this "Bureau," and much suffering and want relieved and crime prevented. The "Bureau" will be in working order very soon. The different charities of the City Government will have their offices in the same building. Already the Overseers of the Poor and some others are in their offices.

THE WORKING-WOMEN.

And writing of charities reminds me of the work being done for the workingwomen of the city by an association of women. This is slight, but a good beginning. Up in a street called Beach, only a few steps from one of the busiest parts of the retail portion of the city, a workingwoman's lodging-house and restaurant is in successful operation. In the restaurant, meals prepared from the very best of material are provided, in a neat, cheerful and retired room, to workingwomen, at very low prices, and yet at a profit—though small, to be sure—to the Association. Here a nice breakfast or a bountiful supper can be procured for about twenty cents, and a good substantial dinner for about thirty cents. For such meals as the favored workingwomen get at this place for twenty and thirty cents, those of us who are obliged to get our daily food at the second-rate down-town restaurants would have to pay twice or more likely three times as much. The success of this place proves that restaurants for workingwomen can be carried on advantageously, and thereby a hard-working, a long-suffering and a wretchedly-used class may be substantially aided. The lodging-rooms are let at the lowest possible prices, and, instead of being furnished with repulsive stuff as too many of the workingwomen's lodgings are furnished, are provided with iron bedsteads, chestnut furniture, pictures and books. The girls who occupy them tell sad stories of their life in the cheap lodging-houses of the city. The great objection they make to the lodging-house is that made to one in New-York, which lived but a short time, that is, that "there are no gentlemen there." This is not a bad objection. The next movement, perhaps, should be the establishment of lodging-houses for workingmen and women, with proper restrictions.

MUNROE.

#### Gen. Grant on the Army Bill.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19, 1869.

Gen. Grant, in conversation this morning, said it goes about as far as he thinks Congress ought to go at present. He said no enlistments had been made, and no new commissions issued for six or eight months, and that whether any plan of reduction became law or not, no increase in the force would take place; but the present policy of decrease by absorption would be continued during his administration. He hopes by this process, and by the accepting of resignations and ordering discharges, to reduce the army by the time Congress meets next Winter to 22,000 infantry, and he thinks these, that with reconstruction practically accomplished, and a better state of affairs in the Indian country, Congress may take hold of the matter and put our military service on a strictly peace footing. He is decidedly opposed to any such arbitrary and peremptory reduction as Butler's proposition contemplated, and his influence would doubtless secure favorable action from the Senate upon the Dodge-Blaine amendment, or something of a similar character.

The Army bill originally appropriated $43,000,000. It is believed the amount is safely reduced to about $34,000,000.

#### Gov. McClurg, of Missouri, Pardons Thirty-four Prisoners.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 17, 1869.

*Editors Missouri Democrat:*

Dear Sirs: This week thirty-four convicts will be (I believe thirty-four is the number) pardoned out of the Penitentiary. Seven of these were pardoned Monday. As a slip has been sent me from some paper, stating the fact of pardon merely, without explanation, and indeed giving names of some not pardoned, I desire to state to you, for your information and for public mention if you see proper, that the pardon of the entire number is in compliance with the recommendation of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, in pursuance of a law requiring them to report, and recommend, if they see proper, when convicts shall have served out three-fourths of their time. In the cases now named the Inspectors report the conduct of the prisoners good and very good; and recommend, under the law, their release. Believing that their release will have a wholesome influence on the conduct of others remaining in prison, I have acted as the Inspectors recommend and as the law contemplates.

No one has been pardoned who was serving a second term. Out of about eighty (80) who have served three-fourths of their time, the Inspectors advised the pardon of thirty-seven, and only thirty-four have been pardoned, as three are serving a second or third term. I have as yet pardoned no other, and I expect to be *slow on pardons*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. McCLURG.

#### The Mississippi Commissioners to Washington.

*From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Feb. 17.*

Judges Sharkey and Jeffords and Gov. Brown, alone of the Mississippians, are remaining in Washington. We have the assurance of Gov. Brown that he will not leave until the case of our State is decided.

The prospect is not wholly discouraging. The scheme to force the defeated Constitution and candidates on our people was killed in Committee, but has been attempted to be galvanized in the form of the bill of which we have had a report, but which was recommitted. In lieu of this measure, it is proposed that Gen. Grant, President elect, shall appoint the Provisional Governor. To this we have no objection. He will have no motive to deal unjustly with our people, nor need they fear that he does not comprehend the situation. We have ground to hope that he will act in a liberal and magnanimous spirit.

#### Lucky White Pine Miners in San Francisco.

*From the San Francisco Times, Jan. 29.*

Five passengers from White Pine arrived in this city night before last, each the fortunate possessor of about $100,000, the proceeds of their season's operations in the newly-discovered Silverado. Three of the number had grown rich by selling the proprietorship, or shares, in well-known mines, and the two others by selling and by the proceeds of mines, in which they still hold considerable interests. Of the two last mentioned, the following story is related: They served through the war in the same company—one as Captain and the other as private—took part together in numerous battles and escaped unscathed from the enemy's fire. After being honorably discharged, they came to California, and the former private found his way to White Pine, and became an owner in one of the richest discoveries made in Treasure Hill. He wrote to his former Captain to join him, and on the arrival of his comrade he made over to him one-half of his mining property. The two are now wealthy beyond their most sanguine expectations and were yesterday pointed out walking Montgomery-street together.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Henry N. Day, New-York: Scribner & Co.

This is a book that takes the lover of English literature at once, the moment he opens it, and sees the names of those dead kings of melody who have made our language classic, and of two others, still living, who are not at all unworthy of that melodious brotherhood. It gives in brief space a very comprehensive idea of the language since its first bare strugglings into the light of things modern, from the ruinous twilight of the ancestral Celtic, which was its original, to the comparative perfection of our own days; and we have the gradations of its progress from the archaisms of Wyclif and Mandeville, and the poetry of Piers Ploughman and Chaucer, down to that of Cowper, Tennyson and Longfellow—not forgetting, by the way, the limpid and happy prose of Joseph Addison. It is very interesting to mark the old shapes of our speech, and at the same time to find that the English of Wycklif and Piers Ploughman, five hundred years old, can be easily understood by the educated readers of the present day. They will find no difficulty with that daring traveler, Mandeville, and will take note from the extract in this book, that a hundred years before the enterprise of Columbus, he positively stated and proved that the world is round, and that by journeying on and on, a man would at last come round upon his own tracks. As for Chaucer, whom Dr. Johnson refused to put upon his list of English poets, his verse is as musical as Spencer's, as any one may find for himself, by reading him with the help of a simple rule which every little girl follows, when she begins to read the heavy "Henriade" at school. The end vowels of words have "feminine accents" in Chaucer, and must be sounded as in French poetry. Chaucer's music is drawn out after the Italian fashion also:

> "O, stormy peple, unsad and euer untrewe,
> And indiscrete and changing as fane,
> Delighting euer in rombel that is newe,
> For, like the mone, ye wixen and ye wane."

The sonorous roll of Milton may be nobler, but the verse of old Geoffrey has all the winding vernacular, grace and music of Shakespeare's.

Our author quotes the whole of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" and Milton's "Samson Agonistes;" and then we have the "Rape of the Lock," by "the grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme"—Alexander Pope, master and representative of his own refined school; and next, the verse of Cowper, that curious, contradictory genius, with such a beautiful and lucid style for a Calvinist, and such sociable common sense for one so crazy, and such "idiomatic and manly simplicity"—as Campbell terms it—for such a sensitive and sequestered bookworm. And after him we have Tennyson, who minces and mints his parts of speech—and those two words, which are, in fact, one and the same, have the Celtic meaning of *to speak*—to such a delicate style of English harmony, so fantastically and yet so happily interwoven with the vernacular simplicity of the common speech that it seems to set itself to a music of its own as it runs. And then we have "the diapason closing full" in "Hiawatha,"—that genuine chant of the old Algonquin fairyland and first "metrical romance" of our own continent. The very enumeration of these things has a sort of gratification in it for the lovers of literature—just as the counting of money may be supposed to give pleasure to those who have a great deal of it at their command.

Along with these beautiful poetic pieces Mr. Day gives several short chapters on the origin and philosophy of language, on orthoepy and orthography, on accentuation, derivation and prosody; also notes on the progress of prose literature, in its several departments, and in connection with its most distinguished names. There are several glossaries for the older writers, and one for "Hiawatha." On the whole this is an excellent book of accomplishment for the students of our colleges and schools—places in which poetry as a branch of study and a theme of thought should find a good deal more consideration than it receives in general. The highest nobility and worth of the human intellect are illustrated in poetry; and "to love it is a liberal education"—to change a little the expression of Congreve. Mr. Day's suggestions as to the study of the old Anglo-Saxon are very good. That study leads one, in the most genial but unforeseen way, into a far wider field—a perfect forest of familiar and yet Celtic speech, which has its sources on all old historical grounds and in all old literatures. Few people recognize the value of speech. Every word we utter has a more venerable antiquity than an Egyptian pyramid or a Mississippi mound, and a more undeniable and longer pedigree than a Guelph or a Bourbon. This book is well calculated to excite and foster a taste for literature, and give a young mind that intellectual turn which would be found one of the happiest advantages of any man's life.

### Brief Notices.

—*As by Fire.* By Miss Nelly Marshall. (New-York: George S. Wilcox.) This work has much of the significance of its title—for it is written with a certain fire of the feelings which is very characteristic of most feminine literature. It is a story of strong emotions—a story of sharp trial and the tenderness of love struggling against poverty and pride, till the close, which is happy and a full repayment for all. Evesham, deeply and secretly loved at first and rejected, buries the disagreeable wife, and, at last, comes back to Electra, which is the name of the heroine. She is now repentant and ready for him. She is alone in her boudoir. "A broad, fond palm rested upon her bowed head, a voice husky and deep with emotion pronounced her name—Electra!" He draws her to his heart and says:

> "'Has my Electra no answer for me? Must the gem and the fountain in my heart still remain undiscovered?' he asked in a tone of thrilling, passionate melody; and, like the music of Æolian harps answering the wooing of the Summer wind, her steady, sweet voice answered him:
>
> 'Lynn, I have always loved you!' Her starry eyes——"

Shall we go on? No. We refer the pensive and agitated reader to the work itself—the work, evidently, of a young hand and head and heart; all for that reason giving promise of something better in time.

—*Lectures on the First and Second Epistles of Peter.* By John Lillie, D. D. With an introduction by Philip Schaff, D. D. (New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.) This is a posthumous work—a very common way of praising it, but one that sounds very like a *bull*—of Rev. John Lillie, who was born in 1812 at Kelso, in Scotland, and who graduated at Edinburgh in 1831. In 1834 he emigrated with some elder members of his family, to this country, where he completed his theological studies at New-Brunswick, N. J., and became a minister. He died in 1867, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kingston, N. Y. His great work, the book before us, was a long labor of love and learning, such as must have made it especially valuable to all those whose vocation is to study the New Testament in a critical and exegetic spirit.

—*History of the Life and Times of James Madison.* By Wm. C. Rives. Vol. III. (Boston; Little, Brown & Co.) The death of Mr. Rives, soon after the completion of this volume, left unfinished an important and interesting work. From his intimacy with Madison and his thorough acquaintance with the early political history of this country, he was eminently qualified for the task he had undertaken; and every reader will regret that he did not live to finish the work so well begun. The present volume, prepared for the press by another hand, brings the narrative down to the close of Gen. Washington's administration only, leaving the most important part of Madison's career untouched. The volume is handsomely printed in large, clear type; and is furnished with a general index to the whole work, which adds greatly to its value.

—*Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.* Translated by J. H. Wiffen. (New-York: D. Appleton & Co.) Wiffen's translation of Tasso is smooth and elegant, but nothing more can be said in its favor. With none of the spirit and true poetry that permeate the work of Fairfax—a genuine poet of the Elizabethian school—Wiffen's version deviates constantly from the text of the original—and always deviates to degrade. A life of Tasso is prefixed to this edition, and also a list of English gentlemen who took part in the crusades.

—*Father Connell.* By one of the O'Hara Family. (New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.) This is a new edition of a popular tale by a member of the talented O'Hara Family—Mr. Michael Banim, brother of the more celebrated John Banim. It is a model Irish story, told by one who intimately knows the ways, feelings and conversational peculiarities of his countrymen. Some of the passages are very powerful, and all true to the life of Irish character.

—*The Spectateur.* (New-York: F. W. Christern.) This work, of which we have seen only the first part, comprising papers Nos. 1 and 2, is a translation of Addison's *Spectator* into French for the use of those who are beginners in the study of that language. The English text is printed underneath the French translation, which is very faithful to the original. The work will make a very useful reading book, as well for French students of English as for English students of French.

—*Gray's School and Field Book of Botany.*—(New-York: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.) This publication includes in one volume, not too large for use in the field, two works which have long been favorably known to students and teachers of botany. The volume is extensively illustrated, and contains a copious dictionary of botanical terms.

—*The Pacha of Many Tales.* By Captain Marryatt. (New-York: D. Appleton & Co.) Capt. Marryatt's novels, in spite of their coarseness and other faults, still retain their hold on the reading public by reason of their heartiness and broad and jolly humor. The gallant Captain knew how to "spin a good yarn."

—*The Waverly Novels.* The latest additions to the Appletons' cheap reprint of Scott's works are *Woodstock* and *The Talisman.*

## THE ARMY AND ITS REFORMS.

### Necessity for an Army—The City Army of New-York—The Indians—The Rebels—The Frontiers—Mode of Reducing the Army—Calhoun's Plan.

The Beeches, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

Phillip Dodridge, the great man of Western Virginia in the past generation, said: "When I was young I went to the Virginia Legislature to get hanging abolished; but now, I am going back to get it reëstablished." This is about the result of much of human experience. We think ourselves wiser than our ancestors, and proceed to make great reforms, which another generation finds out to be no reform at all. It will be well if some of our wonderful doings in these days be not of the same kind.

The newspapers call for a reduction of the army. I have heard nobody else call for it. But let us assume that the army ought to be reduced, and on this proposition I wish to say a few words. What do we want an army for at all? For two reasons: 1. To have a beginning, a nucleus, especially of officers, with which to begin war, when war comes. 2. To have an armed Police in time of peace. Of course, if a sudden war comes on, and we must raise half a million of men, we must raise them as we have done by volunteers from the people. In that case, we need only the officers, and the Military Academy supplies them, to a large extent. Now, let us inquire how much of an armed Police do you want in times of peace? If I recollect right there are but about 40,000 able-bodied men in service. Is that too large an army? Let us begin with New-York City. I read in that valuable paper, the New-York Times, a most excellent Police report, and an instructive and admonitory one. It appears from that report, that in the year 1868 about 120,000 persons were lodged at night in the Station-houses, and that New-York City had an armed Police of 2,500 men. That is to say, with the forts in the harbor, the Navy-yard, and 2,500 armed and drilled men, New-York City is pretty well garrisoned. I venture to say another thing—that it is the knowledge of that fact which alone enables the respectable inhabitants to sleep in peace. Besides all this, in 1863, it required an army to keep the City in peace, and it was not done then. This is a sample of your Democratic self-government!

Now, you will say New-York City is not the whole country. I hope not. I trust it never will be a sample of the whole country. But I give it as an example, to show that the country requires force to keep it in order, and that the idea that human nature in this country is different from human nature in other countries is a very mistaken one. I believe as much in the superiority of our free institutions as any one in the whole country; but all the civil institutions which human genius ever did or can devise will neither reform human nature or secure peace, without the aid of those salutary punishments which operate on human fears. But, you will say, Police power is kept up by cities and States; what has that to do with the army? We shall come to that. There are certain places and conditions of affairs in which these Police forces are of no avail whatever. In these the National Government must keep the peace, or there will be anarchy. 1. We have 7,000 miles of frontier on which there are the territories of several other nations. These, with the forts in harbors, should have at least 15,000 men.

2. We have 3,000 miles of interior Indian frontier, and it is impossible to keep the peace without 15,000 men, and much of it cavalry. The idea that you are going to keep the Indians at peace without force is one of the greatest mistakes. The Indian is a savage, and that is the fact you have to deal with. It is not necessary to inquire what he might have been. We know what he is. William Penn is said to have treated them with softer aliment, and talked peace. Where are the Indians of Pennsylvania? Was the result any way different? Now, I want to ask you Mr. Times, (and put you on your honor,) if you have examined and seen what the Government is doing about Indians? Well, I will give you a fact or two. The Government has treaties with, and is paying annuities to seventy tribes of Indians. The money the Government has expended on them would pay for their transportation and support in the islands of the Pacific. Leave them where they are, and you must keep up an army to prevent their robberies.

3. But let us proceed to another thing. Do you mean to leave the South to relapse into its former condition? What, do you mean to leave the negroes to become the victims of murderers, cut-throats and bloodhounds? Now, observe that the Governors of Tennessee and Arkansas have been compelled to call out the militia to suppress these villains, and that there are counties in Tennessee where loyal men are not safe to-day. Well, you will leave that to the States. Yes; but the States can do nothing, unless it is known the army of the United States is ready to support them. It is the knowledge that you can use force when necessary, that strikes terror into the heart of armed villainy. You will need 20,000 men in the South, unless you wish to see all your work overthrown. This generation of rebels must go to their graves before that country will be safe from their crimes.

Now, I have given you some of the reasons why, in my opinion, no reduction of the army is needed; but, I suppose, there will be a reduction, and now I give my opinion that in less than ten years you will make the army larger than it was before. When the men of the frontier are massacred by Indians, when the negroes of the South are murdered in cold blood, when the streets of New-York, (see the Rogers murder,) with all its Police, are filled with murders and robbery and rape, you will find out that an army is both necessary and useful. I have no army-phobia, or negro-phobia, or Indian-phobia; but my experience leads me to believe that the best way to treat human affairs is to treat them on the facts, and not by the wild visions of human perfection, engendered in the dream of fancy and romance.

Now let us suppose the army reduced and look to the mode. The plan proposed by Gen. Garfield is, in my opinion, entirely correct. The staff of the army can be reduced one-half, with good effect. Then the army, and especially the officers, ought to be reduced only by natural means; that is, it ought to be left to the thinning process of death, resignation, dismissal, &c. In a short time the army would be reduced to the required limit. I see the *Tribune* wants the officers dismissed right off. This would be a heartless, an unjust, and a useless proceeding. Officers of the regular army, though well educated men, have no other profession, and after a few years find it very hard to adopt a new one. No intelligent manufacturer or merchant would, in case of reducing his force, discharge his oldest and best educated workmen while he could help it. He would discharge his raw men, and not his old experienced hands. Gen. Garfield, though a volunteer officer himself, understands this matter perfectly, and he is far above the atmosphere of demagogueism, which is perpetually uttering its miserable cant against the aristocracy of the regular army. The true plan of reducing the army is that of Mr. Calhoun after the war of 1812-15. It is to keep the skeleton of the army, so that it can be filled up at any moment when it is needed. Keep the officers of the army as they are, and reduce the rank and file one-third, or one-half, as may be thought best. Calhoun's plan kept all the officers, and reduced the men to forty-eight men for each company. If, then, a sudden necessity arises, the army can be doubled at once without increasing the officers. This is evidently sound sense. At the close of the war of 1815 the army was reduced to something over 10,000 men. It was little enough then; but what were the military wants of the country then compared with what they are now? If our army had been what it ought to have been in 1860, we should have saved a thousand millions of dollars, for we should have garrisoned the Southern fortresses, so that rebellion could not have seized them. There is a true economy, and there is a false economy. I know that many measures are proposed, and probably will be carried, in the honest desire to economize, but in five years half of them will be deemed very bad economy. Oh, why cannot we have some statesmen!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## OUR WORKING CLASSES.

### Their Condition and Prospects—Concentration of Capital in the Hands of the Few—Employers Becoming Fewer and Laborers More Numerous—The Rich Richer, the Poor Poorer.

"The rich become richer, the poor poorer," is a pregnant phrase; but it is less the force and vigor than the startling truth of the expression which has given it of late such extended and powerful currency. It was the early recognition of this truth, to which Commissioner Wells in his report on the revenue gave such eloquent voice, that instigated years ago the organization of Trades' Unions and Protective Associations, and in later years suggested Coöperative Societies among the laboring classes. It was the realization of this bitter truth which actuated the numerous "strikes" among the workingmen of various trades during the past year; and the present strikes among the printers, sailors, painters, slate-roofers, tailors and coopers, are simply rebellions against the same hard fate.

The idea that there must of necessity be an antagonism between Capital and Labor is a most obnoxious one; almost as much argument has been wasted, as many earnest appeals have been thrown away in attempts to convince capitalists and laborers that their interests were mutual and identical, as in attempts to reconcile the various religious sects. There has never been a condition of society since the beginning of the world, when this antagonism did not exist. Nor can there ever be a millennium of this sort—capital and labor must of necessity always be antagonistic. He is blind to facts and figures who does not see this antagonism between the employing capitalists and the workingmen of this country increasing daily in bitterness. Capital is annually concentrating in the hands of the few; great manufacturing establishments are swallowing up the small ones; competition is less extensive, and hence the prices of manufactured commodities are not lessened, nor the wages of labor advanced, as they should be by such wholesome rivalry, while tariff protections are greater, and hence the cost of all manufactured articles is increased to the consumer and laborer, whose wages are also thereby reduced. While laborers are rapidly increasing, the employing manufacturers are becoming fewer in number; one capitalist employs five men now where he employed one twenty years ago; and thus there is gradually developing at the North a system of slavery as absolute if not as degrading as that which lately prevailed at the South. The only difference is that there agriculture was the field, landed proprietors were the masters and negroes were the slaves; while in the North manufactures is the field, manufacturing capitalists threaten to become the masters, and it is the white laborers who are to be slaves.

Doubtless the capitalists of the country repudiate any such purpose; and we do not doubt that they can honestly do so, for it is not a well arranged and thoroughly organized conspiracy. We do not charge them with the deliberate intention to establish any such relations between themselves and their employes. Doubtless the laborers themselves will at first be inclined to laugh at the assertion, as at the cry of "Wolf" when there is no wolf near, and sneer at the power which is supposed to be capable of thus enslaving them. But a deliberate study of the facts and figures of this subject of the relations of capitalists and laborers will reveal that the inevitable tendency of the industrial interests of the North is to reduce the laboring classes to the same condition of absolute dependency, in which 22,000,000 of the English manufacturing and agricultural laborers now struggle. In proof and explanation of the truth of this we propose in this paper to show:

1. That capital is being concentrated in the hands of the few;
2. That small manufacturing establishments are being absorbed by the large ones;
3. That competition, which is the protection of the consumer, has been in a great measure abolished; and, in short,
4. That the rich are becoming richer.

And all this at the expense, directly in the reduction of wages, and indirectly in the increase in the cost of food and of all manufactured commodities, of the mass who form the laboring classes of the country.

The manufacturing interests of the country from 1810 to 1860 increased ten-fold, at a ratio twice as great as that of the population; and this was shown not only in the increased capital and labor employed and profits realized in all kinds of domestic industry, but in the increase also of the number of establishments. But since 1850, while the capital, labor, and product of nearly all kinds of industry have continued to increase at an equal if not greater ratio, the actual number of industrial establishments and employing capitalists have largely decreased. There is probably not a mechanic of mature age in the New-England and Middle States who cannot recall more than one instance of the absorption of small manufacturing establishments by the larger ones. Every one has noticed this tendency in all the trades. Small manufacturers are far less common than they were before the war. A casual observer, walking the streets of a city familiar to him ten years ago, cannot fail to notice this fact. It has also been observed that the smaller manufacturers thus swallowed up have become workmen on wages in the greater establishments, whose longer purses, labor-saving machines, &c., refused to allow the small manufacturer a separate existence. The immense contracts made during the war were given to the larger establishments at high rates, because of the greater financial responsibility and political influences of the proprietors, and their ability to furnish the needed articles with dispatch and in vast quantities. To fill these contracts the smaller establishments, machinery, workmen and all, were largely employed, but either by sub-letting the contracts at low prices, or else by the absorption of the small factories and factors—mainly the latter.

But this decrease in the number of the manufacturing establishments was not owing entirely to the war. It was greater for the ten years before the war than during its continuance and since it ended; and this consolidation of manufacturing interests, and concentration of the capital employed in manufacturing enterprises of all kinds, has been going on so systematically as to appear as if by design for the last twenty years. There has been, to speak more definitely, no increase in the number of manufacturing establishments or proprietors in this country since 1860, except in new branches of manufacture just beginning to develop, as sewing machines, newspapers, &c., &c.

It is the common belief that the invention and substitution of labor-saving machines for hand labor is detrimental to the interests of the laborer. But, while we have found this not to be so practically, it is undoubtedly true that these inventions are favorable to the interests of employers. Almost every new machine put in practical use, instead of decreasing the force of laborers, increases it by developing new branches of industry. A firm in this City, engaged in manufacturing paper-collar boxes, employed a newly-invented machine for cutting the pasteboard in proper shape. Instead of discharging the several hands whose work this machine accomplished, the employer soon found that these hands were needed in a new direction,—the making of another kind of box for tobacco, which the machine itself had originated by its facility in cutting pasteboard into all conceivable shapes. This is but an illustration of how almost all machines for saving labor increase the laboring force in other directions. The manufacture of sewing machines alone has given employment to many more persons than were temporarily discharged by its use. But at the same time the increase of machinery is favorable to employers, and tends to the concentration of capital, as we have argued, by making it more difficult, because more costly, for a laborer to become an employer.

The following table illustrates in detail the assertions we have made, and will be found, on examination, to fully bear us out in the theory advanced:

*Table of Manufactories in 1850 and 1860.*

| Manufactures. | | No. of Establishments. | Capital. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Woolen Goods | 1850 | 1,817 | $26,071,542 |
| | 1860 | 1,260 | 30,862,654 |
| Cotton Goods | 1850 | 1,074 | 76,032,578 |
| | 1860 | 1,091 | 98,585,269 |
| Clothing | 1850 | 4,278 | 12,509,161 |
| | 1860 | 3,793 | 24,939,193 |
| Hats and Caps | 1850 | 1,048 | 4,427,798 |
| | 1860 | 622 | 4,126,572 |
| Iron Castings | 1850 | 1,319 | 14,722,749 |
| | 1860 | 955 | 13,890,512 |

| Manufactures. | | Value of Products. | No. of Hands. | Annual Wages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woolen Goods. | 1850 | $43,582,288 | 34,895 | $7,167,900 |
| | 1860 | 61,895,217 | 41,360 | 9,808,254 |
| Cotton Goods.. | 1850 | 69,195,418 | 94,956 | .... |
| | 1860 | 115,681,774 | 122,028 | .... |
| Clothing...... | 1850 | 48,311,709 | 96,551 | 15,032,340 |
| | 1860 | 73,219,765 | 98,903 | 18,942,888 |
| Hats and Caps | 1850 | 14,319,864 | 15,200 | 3,179,700 |
| | 1860 | 16,665,475 | 10,841 | 3,638,596 |
| Iron Castings. | 1850 | 20,111,517 | 18,969 | .... |
| | 1860 | 20,000,267 | 15,225 | .... |

Take, in illustration of this statement, any of the large and long-established branches of industry. In the manufacture of woolen goods, for instance, there existed, in 1850, 1,817 establishments, with a capital of $26,071,542; but though the capital in the next ten years increased to $30,862,654, the number of establishments decreased to 1,260. The number of these establishments increased during the war, as also did the capital, but this was owing to the transformation of a large number of cotton mills into woolen factories, controlled, however, by the same class of large capitalists. Although twenty years ago cotton manufactures had really only begun to develop in this country, there was during the decade 1850-60 an increase of only 17, or less than two per cent. in the number of mills, while the capital increased over 30 per cent.; the product was nearly doubled in value, and the laborers increased 33 per cent. in number. The decrease in the number of cotton mills during the war was, or has been stated, very great, and it does not appear that they have increased since the war ended. The machine shops of the country increased their laboring force from 1850 to 1860 at the rate of 35 per cent., and the value of their products 66 per cent., but the establishments themselves (in spite of the fact that this is one of the most rapidly increasing industries of the country, owing to the great railroad extensions, unparalleled in any other country) increased only at the rate of about eight per cent.

Take other branches of the great iron interest. There were 404 iron furnaces in full blast in 1850, but only 286 in 1860. There were 1,319 establishments in the country engaged in 1850 in the manufacture of various kinds of iron castings, from cannon and hydraulic rams to kitchen stoves and patent gridirons. In 1860 there were only 955 of these left, but these few were more extensive in their operations, owned more capital, employed more hands and produced greater amounts and values at greater profits than did the larger number for the ten years previous. The clothing manufacturers, as will be seen from the table above, also largely decreased in number from 1850 to 1860; and our information is to the effect that this decrease during the war was still greater, owing to the extension of the large establishments in filling large army contracts, the small ones being absorbed and their proprietors employed as laborers. It is calculated by men engaged in the manufacture of clothing that there are 1,000 less establishments to-day than there was in 1850, though the capital and products have been trebled.

Take minor interests, such as the manufacture of hats and caps—1,048 in 1850, only 622 in number in 1860, but the smaller number doing the larger business,—and the figures, as given in the census and other Government reports, bear out the theory we have advanced, that the capitalists or masters are becoming fewer and stronger and richer, while the laborers or slaves are becoming more numerous and weaker and poorer.

One of the natural, and to the laborer and consumer deplorable, consequences of this concentration of capital is the decrease in the competition or rivalry between manufacturers. This affects the working classes in their dual character of laborers and consumers. First, it reduces their wages. Instead of a sharp competition among manufacturers to secure the best skilled labor by offering the best wages, the rivalry is wholly among the laboring men to secure situations by underbidding each other. In the second place, in the absence of brisk competition, the prices of the manufactured commodities are kept up and the working classes are thus compelled to pay the highest prices for the product of their labor at the lowest rates. The decrease in competition, for instance, between the 4,278 small clothing manufacturers who existed in 1850, was much less than that between the 3,793 who were in operation in 1860. The fact is, that practically there was no competition; in all the great branches of industry there is, on the contrary, a half-recognized union, an implied though unexpressed coöperation among manufacturers to sustain prices and keep down wages. The absence of this competition must of necessity affect the rate of wages, since it is regulated entirely by the laws of demand and supply—save where positive Protective Unions are organized among laborers to counteract the effect of this half-organized coöperation among employers.

This coöperation among employers, though negative and unacknowledged as regards the keeping down of wages, is positive and open and cordial in the other direction for the sustaining of prices of manufactured commodities. This they accomplish, not only as we have shown, by abolishing competition to a great extent, but by coöperation in efforts to secure protective tariffs. There are numerous instances of the active coöperation of great capitalists, who in the days when "competition is the life of trade" was an orthodox commercial doctrine, would have been considered rivals in trade, for the purpose of influencing legislation, testing legal decisions, &c., &c. Almost every branch of business has its "ring," and each seeks its own protection at the expense of all others, and particularly at the expense of the laboring classes, who are also the consumers, and whose cost of living is much enhanced by the indiscriminate protection which unwise legislation grants, to the destruction of all wholesome competition.

Thus, while the laborers have been increasing for the last twenty years in this country, the capitalists have been decreasing; while the average wages of labor have practically decreased, its products have increased in value. The rich have become richer and the poor poorer.

We are rapidly approaching in this country the condition, industrially, of England, where 22,000,000 of agricultural and mechanical laborers are virtually the slaves of a few thousand large landed proprietors and great manufacturers. Of course, the social aspect of the question in the two countries can never be the same, so long as the workingman here enjoys the political privileges and educational advantages denied him in England; but already the financial aspect of the case is painfully alike in both countries. The concentration of capital is going on even more rapidly with us than with the English, as we have shown. We reserve for another paper the evidence that the laboring man in this country is at this time even worse paid than the "White Slaves of England," and is rapidly becoming even poorer than at present.

## UTAH.

### The Proposition to Divide the Territory—Salt Lake Journals—The Pacific Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Salt Lake City, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

Mr. Ashley's project for the division of Utah, and the annexation of portions to contiguous commonwealths, has caused considerable controversy among the papers here, although all three are agreed in the opinion that little or nothing would be gained by it were it to be put into practice. The *News* derided it as a last strike for popularity by a failing politician. The *Telegraph* considered that the bill would defeat its own ends by throwing numbers of Mormon votes into the neighboring Territories, and thus probably sometimes exercise a controlling influence in the elections. The *Reporter* considered the bill a shirking of the responsibility of settling the Mormon question by Congress and sliding it upon the Territories concerned in the proposed boundary changes. So it appears that neither Mormons nor Gentiles hereabout are enamored with Mr. Ashley's bill, but both consider it would be a failure, so far as the settlement of the Mormon question is concerned.

The local Legislature very quietly pursues its course, occupying its time in passing memorials to Congress, modifying the local revenue system, amending incorporations, making appropriations, chiefly for constructive purposes, and similar measures. There is no sensation about its sittings at all. Perhaps there is not a quieter Legislature on the continent. The business is mostly done very colloquially. Such a thing as a set speech, or an oratorical debate, is seldom if ever heard of—a comfortable way of getting along, but not highly encouraging to ambitious politicians nor aspiring parliamentary orators.

The journalistic interest in Ogden is not quite so warm now as it was a month or two back. Now it does not appear that Salt Lake City will lose either of its three daily papers. The *Reporter* does not appear anxious to remove. The *Telegraph* and the *News* remain where they are. The Ogden *Times* has not yet started. Mr. Stenhouse, the proprietor of that prospective paper, is now in "the States," for material for the *Times*. When the first number will be issued is not yet announced. There seems to be no hurry over the matter. Mr. Freeman, of the defunct *Frontier Index*, after purposing to issue the *Frontier Phœnix*, first at Ogden, then at Brigham City, both in this valley, latterly says that he will fix on Laramie for his headquarters until the great railroad town in Salt Lake Valley shall be designated. So the only show for a newspaper at Ogden at present, is Stenhouse's Ogden *Times*, and the time for the appearance of that is not immediately.

The *Telegraph* and the *Reporter* have been indulging in a little spat concerning the cantatrice Parepa-Rosa. The *Telegraph* denounced a flying paragraph to the effect that Mme. Rosa, when singing at Salt Lake, appeared in a dress of fashionable scantiness, and so visibly annoyed her audience thereby that she was constrained to change the dress for another of more liberal proportions. The *Telegraph* asserts that the change was simply from concert dress to operatic costume, as the programme of the entertainment required. The *Reporter* acknowledges to having originated the obnoxious paragraph, but did it only as a little bit of harmless pleasantry, and is surprised that anybody should look at it in any other light. So, if the Madame is in anywise annoyed at the insinuation in the paragraph, this explanation will doubtless be mollifying to her feelings.

The *Telegraph* has recently been published weekly, as well as daily and semi-weekly. The weekly edition is the largest weekly paper published in the Territory, and appears to be well received generally.

The *Utah Magazine* has commenced a cyclopœdic series of biographical sketches of "representative men" of Utah, and of the Mormon Church, by Mr. E. W. Tullidge, a writer not unknown to the readers of the *Galaxy* and the *Phrenological Journal.* So far as biographical facts are concerned, the sketches will be interesting and useful; but character sketches are also introduced, which latter, so far as they have yet appeared, are very highly colored, and are generally received with several grains of allowance. The list of names announced or indicated for treatment and the plan projected go to show that the series will be cyclopœdic, as I have said, and may occupy a year or two in execution. The *Magazine* has recently extended its business relations, Mr. W. S. Godbe, the well-known druggist of this city, having taken part proprietorship in the institution.

Railroad matters are progressing spiritedly. Daylight was let clear through one of the tunnels in Weber canyon several days ago. The other and longer, the Company are laying a temporary track around, so that nothing may hinder the continuance of the work of track-laying. It is fully expected that the locomotive will be puffing in this valley before the end of this month—some time before. The Winter is extremely favorable. The weather is very mild, the roads are muddy, and there is but little snow on the ground. A more favorable Winter for such a work never has been known since the settlement of this valley.

Provisions and fuel still continue very high. Flour, grain, butter, cheese, fish and bacon are now brought from the East by rail to this city in quantities, else the prices would doubtless run up to extraordinarily tall figures. Grain is rather scarce in market. Wheat and corn bring $5 a bushel in this city. Hay is $50 a ton.

Mme. Scheller to-night concluded her rather lengthy engagement at the theatre. She goes to Cheyenne, under engagement to Manager Langrishe. On Monday Miss Anna Lockhart commences an engagement. The theatre still runs six nights a week, and probably will so continue.

Brigham Young, editor Cannon, of the *News*, and other high Mormon dignitaries have gone to Provo on a preaching visit for a few days.

The murderer, Millard, was recently shot to death at Provo, according to the Territorial statutes, which give choice to criminals of death by hanging, shooting or beheading.

### Capt. Daniel Ammen, of the Navy.

*Fromt he Springfield Republican, Feb. 20.*

In the Winter of 1863-4 Capt. Ammen was detailed to transfer certain recruits from New-York to Panama. This duty, ordinarily done by a boatswain, was committed to him as the most arduous, because the high bounties given at the time had drawn a crowd of the most abandoned men into the service, and it was felt that skill and courage would be needed to keep them safely on board the California passenger steamer, and deliver them at Aspinwall. For a few days all was quiet, but soon the men began to complain of their food, and then to threaten. One morning Commander Ammen was told that all the recruits were at the entrance of the cabin, and sworn to clear out the officers and change places with them. Taking a single pistol, he hastened to the door, and found the ringleader loud and defiant. No explanation was possible, and the calm tone of the officer was mistaken for concession. "If you press in by the door," said Ammen, "I shall have to fire;" and even as he spoke the man squeezed through the grated door, to fall dead at his feet,—and with him the mutiny, flaccid and powerless, like the *pieuvre* in Victor Hugo's story.

The Baltimore Friends.—The Association of Friends in Baltimore, of which Francis T. King is President, Allen Jay, Superintendent of Education, and William A. Sampson, Superintendent of Agriculture, have been holding educational and agricultural meetings in North Carolina with success. They have also made an organized effort for the education of white children. Their system is complete, and embraces a normal school and 42 high and primary schools of high grade, with 3,000 pupils. The agricultural department consists of a model farm near High Point, on the North Carolina Railroad, seventeen agricultural clubs, 500 members, and an attendance of 1,500. The distribution of cloverseed has increased from 500 pounds in 1868 to about ten tons this year. They started this work for the members of their own persuasion, but have generously extended it to others, who now receive two-thirds of the benefit. Schools are being opened in different parts of the State of North Carolina, and the whole work seems to be conducted with forcible though quiet energy.—*Baltimore Sun, Feb. 18.*

## RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

### Correspondence Between a Pennsylvania Legislator and Gen. George W. Cass.

The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. David Foy, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Mr. Foy has introduced an act authorizing the owners of railroad stock to vote by proxy, and to use and dispose of their own property in any manner they see fit:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, President's Office, Feb. 17, 1869. }

*Hon. David Foy, House of Representatives, Harrisburg:*

The bill introduced by you as a supplement to the General Railroad law of 1849, is so framed as to meet the wishes and aims of the gamblers of Wall-street to vote bought proxies. From your conversation with me on the subject, I inferred that you were opposed to all such schemes and devices, and, therefore, am led to believe that you have not fully considered the phraseology. I should be glad to have some indication of what you wish to accomplish by this bill.

Yours truly, &c.,
G. W. CASS.

MR. FOY'S REPLY.

House of Representatives, Feb. 18, 1869.

*George W. Cass, President, &c.:*

I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th inst., asking what I wish to accomplish by the passage of my bill relative to proxies. It gives me pleasure to respond. I expect to give every stockholder the right to vote either in person or by proxy upon every share of stock which is his property. If, as you declare, this will benefit the "gamblers on Wall-street," it will not be the first time that bad men have availed themselves of good legislation. You claim that this is a "device." If it be a "device" to allow a man to do as he pleases with his own property, you may be right. So far as any change in my views is concerned, I refer to recent events. When I supported your bill extending the term of three-fourths of your directors, it was solely upon your plea that it was necessary to protect our State interests. What do I since find? Simply that it was a measure urged by the directors of a railroad company to keep the owners of their road from putting them out of office! Jay Gould, of New-York, swears under oath that he controls enough interest in your railroad to give his friends the management. If that be so, by what right do you attempt to keep yourself in office by legislation against the wishes of the owners? As your bill destroys the right of the stockholder to vote for his own officers, I do not think it either just or constitutional. So far as the "State interest" plea is concerned, it has been destroyed by the utter failure of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in its annual report, to allude to your road, and by the fact that parties in your interest have secured a charter (now in my hands,) enabling a "through" line to be run between Chicago, Pittsburg and Baltimore, entirely ignoring our own Pennsylvania Railroad and our own City of Philadelphia. Your first bill has been followed by an attempt (under the "device" of a general law,) to deprive men who have bought and paid for their stock from voting the same. The device has been fully exposed by the legislative reporters of the New-York, Cincinnati and Philadelphia Press.

I think that I have fully answered your questions. Yours, &c., DAVID FOY.

### A Democratic Story of Outrages in Kentucky.

*From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 17.*

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Harlan County, brings some stirring news from that quarter of the State. His statements are believed to be entirely true, and from what is already known of that section, there can be but little doubt that affairs there have assumed a very serious aspect.

It is said by this gentleman that the Loyal League, under the leadership of 'Lige Baker, Rice and others, gather at Mount Pleasant on public days, and, with drums, fifes, flags, muskets and pistols, drill and parade, and recklessly shoot into the houses of persons known to be of Democratic principles, for the purpose of frightening and driving them from the place. Mills and other property are destroyed, hen-roosts robbed, and every conceivable mischief is practiced that may serve to keep honest citizens in constant dread. Democratic merchants have stopped the shipping of goods already purchased, and are afraid at present to risk anything. A few days since the Leaguers encountered Mr. David Middleton on the road, and literally riddled him with bullets. Such was the terror everywhere reigning, that not even the friends of the murdered man dared venture to undertake his burial. Some kind-hearted women of the neighborhood finally assembled, and, digging a rough grave, performed the last sad rites which otherwise would have been denied the victim of the murderous gang. No arrests were made, although the murderers were well known. Middleton was a good, peaceable citizen, and in the late war was not engaged on either side. Most of the few Democrats remaining are hiding in the mountains or have fled to Virginia. Harlan County is on the Tennessee border, and is very rugged and mountainous, affording a safe asylum for assassins and murderers. An effort will doubtless be made to secure the presence of troops in the neighborhood where the recent outrages have occurred, though it is said that some of the Radical members of the Legislature have promised Gov. Stevenson that all outrages and depredations shall be stopped if the troops be kept away.

### Extraordinary Effects of Neuralgia—A Man Throws $40,000 into the Fire.

*From the Newark (N. J.) Courier, Feb. 20.*

W. J. Bradley, who for some time past has been in the employ of J. G. Reading Co., spoke dealers of Frenchtown, Hunterdon County, and who acts as agent in buying lumber for the firm, started for the South not long since, partly in the discharge of his business engagements and partly to settle up an estate of his which had been lying for a long time past in an unsettled condition. Having arranged matters satisfactorily, he started for Frenchtown, where he arrived on Saturday evening last, laboring under a severe attack of neuralgia in the head, brought on by exposure and cold. Arriving late in the evening, he had no opportunity to deposit his money, and so placed it in the bottom of his trunk, in his bedroom, with the intention of depositing it in the bank on Monday morning. Gradually the neuralgic pains increased, until Mr. Bradley was rendered temporarily insane, and while at the height of one of these severe spells, on Sunday evening, he took the money from his trunk and threw it into the stove, in the bedroom, and in an instant a fortune was lost. His wife had just left the room, and, upon returning, found to her astonishment nothing left but the envelopes which had contained the precious stuff. Madame Rumor has her usual number of stories, and the exact amount is as yet unknown. Part of the money was in greenbacks and part in United States Government bonds.

### Pennsylvania Politics—Letter from Gen. McCandless.

*From the Reading Gazette, Feb. 20.*

Harrisburg, Feb. 9, 1869.

*J. Warren Conrad, Esq.*

My Dear Sir: I have had the honor to read in your edition of the 4th inst., an article on the question of Governor, and for the kind expression of regard therein contained, relative to myself, I thank you. In this contest I am entirely unselfish, and young enough to be magnanimous. If Gen. Hancock will agree to accept the nomination of our party, my first act shall be to decline being a candidate, and ask my friends to wheel into line and support him. The Democratic Party should have learned by the bitter experience of the last few years, that it cannot, in either State or National Convention, ignore its active, living element without incurring defeat.

Yours, truly,
WM. McCANDLESS.

### Bills of Health from Liverpool.

The following has been received by the Secretary of State:

United States Consulate, Liverpool, Jan. 29, 1869. }

Sir: Referring to Mr. Wilding's dispatch of 25th September, 1868, I have the honor to inform you that I have resumed the issue of certificates to clean bills of health, as usual.

The fever epidemic, which for some time threatened to become very serious, has generally subsided, until last week the number of deaths from fever within the borough was only sixteen, being below the average of former years.

With high respect, &c.,
THOMAS H. DUDLEY, Consul.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

### Virginia Bonds Canceled.

The Second Auditor of Virginia, on Wednesday, by direction of Gov. Wells, canceled and marked off the register the following stocks, bonds, &c., belonging to the State:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company, in part payment of loan of $800,000 | | $133,446 90 |
| From the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, under Gen. Stoneman's order | | 33,823 43 |
| From the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, under same order | $74,212 98 | |
| Interest coupons | 12,800 00 | 88,012 98 |
| From the sale of the Dismal Swamp Canal | | 24,589 00 |
| From the sale of Desert Tract | | 15,000 00 |
| From sundries in name Auditor Public Account | | 5,150 00 |
| Total | | $301,273 29 |

### The Situation of Legislation.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Traveller* of Thursday evening gives the following report of the situation of the pending appropriation bills in both branches of Congress:

"The Pension and Military Academy Appropriation bills have been passed through both Houses. There has been a disagreement on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and it has gone to a Committee of Conference, which has not yet met, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Washburne. The House Committee have acted upon the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and reported it back to the House. The Indian bill is in the Senate, and the House is engaged on the Army bill. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriations, reported some time since, are lagging in consequence of the illness of Mr. Washburne. The Deficiency bill is in the House in Committee of the Whole. The Miscellaneous, or Sundry Civil Expenses bill, will probably be reported on Friday. The River and Harbor bill has been recommitted to the Senate Committee on Commerce, and there buried. No appropriations for fortifications will be reported, what is absolutely necessary to be done to the defences having been provided for in the Army bill."

## THE ISTHMUS.

### The Proposed Darien Ship Canal—Letter from Mr. Seward.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 16, 1869. }

*Frederick A. Conkling, Office of the Isthmus Canal Company, No. 170 Broadway, New-York:*

Dear Sir: Your note of the 15th inst. has been received. The treaty to which you refer has been signed and submitted to the Senate for approval. It is impossible for me to comply with your request for the details of the treaty, for reasons which, although they may seem technical, are nevertheless absolute. Treaties are held and treated by the Senate of the United States in Executive session—that is to say, under obligations of secrecy. The Department of State is always expected to practice reserve in conformity with this rule of the Senate of the United States, for the reason that publicity given to the treaty by the Department of State would defeat the policy of secrecy which the Senate prescribes to itself. Under these circumstances, I can only say, in general terms, that the treaty does not materially differ, especially in financial matters, from the *projet* of this Department. Should the treaty be approved and ratified, it will then remain for Congress to decide whether the canal shall be constructed by the United States Government directly, a course which is not supposed to be probable, or whether Congress will devolve the construction upon some citizen or corporation to be created by Congress, or adopted from the legislative action of some one of the States. All citizens and all possible corporations will of course be entitled to present their advice, claims and wishes to Congress.

What seems to me not merely expedient, but important now is, that the patriotic and public spirited men who constitute the Isthmus Canal Company, as organized under the New-York charter, and any other patriotic citizens who may take an interest in the subject, should lend an effective support to the treaty while it remains under consideration in the Senate, with a view to secure its ratification.

It is not supposed that it would be expedient for me to visit New-York personally with reference to the case as it now stands. I think, however, that my friends in New-York City who are desirous to favor the enterprise might find it not unimportant to come to this city and confer with me here.

Judging from the general course of business, I have thought it quite likely that the treaty would would be taken into consideration before the adjournment of Congress, which is so near at hand. But of this others are as well qualified to judge as I am.

Thanking you sincerely for your personal congratulations, I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

## THE HAVERHILL OUTRAGE.

### Particulars of a Daring Attempt at Robbery and Murder—Arrest of the Desperadoes.

*From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 20.*

The details of the attempt at murder and robbery in Haverhill, on Thursday night, have transpired. The residence of Mr. Aaron Chase—in the East Parish, on Colby Hill—was visited at midnight by two men, who asked to be let in for the purpose of warming themselves. Mr. Chase objected, as the fire was low and his sister was in the room sick with consumption. The men insisted on entering, and finally did so, crowding by Mr. Chase. They represented themselves as sailors, and demanded a drink of cider. Mr. Chase acceded to their peremptory request, and he proceeded down cellar, where one of the men followed him. The other man remained in the room, and during the absence of his partner in crime he exchanged a pair of old leather boots for a pair of rubber ones, belonging to Mr. Chase. After the men had drank their cider, they insisted on paying for it, and offered a two-dollar bill to be exchanged, probably with the intention of getting Mr. Chase to produce his pocket-book, that they might snatch it from him. The offer was declined, whereupon the ruffians told him they would have his pocket-book at all hazard. In the assault sled stakes were used, and the flesh was almost literally beaten off of Mr. Chase's head. There were eleven distinct wounds. One of the assaulting parties was Geo. W. Hall, a negro, 18 years of age. He wore a mask. The name of the other man was Wm. H. Place, 30 years of age. The struggle proves to have been a terrible one. Place was the attacking party, and after Chase got him down Hall renewed his assaults and obliged Chase to release his hold. The ruffians then thinking they had carried their game far enough, and Chase not having delivered his money to them in obedience to the highwayman's demand, they beat a hasty retreat, apprehensive that they would alarm the neighborhood. Mr. Chase, though 65 years of age, made a good resistance. After reaching the house of a near neighbor he gave an account of what had happened, and soon the officers were on the track of the would-be murderers, and at 2 P. M yesterday they were arrested. They got on to their track by the tell-tale rubber boots which one of the men had taken from Mr. Chase's house. The ruffians were found asleep, and on being arrested acknowledged the whole affair, and said their object was to rob Mr. Chase, who the day before had sold a pair of cattle.

Place, one of the men arrested, is a married man, belongs in Maine, and his past character has been good. Hall, the negro, worked for Chase ten years ago. His house was burned at that time, and Mr. Chase always suspected the negro of being the party that fired it. He resides in East Kingston, N. H. Both of the men are woodchoppers, and have lived in a logging camp at East Kingston, where they were arrested.

The men were arraigned before Judge Carter at Haverhill, yesterday, and plead guilty, and in default of bail of $200 each, they were committed to jail.

The plan of robbery was laid in camp the day previous, Hall, the negro, having told Place that Mr. Chase was in the habit of keeping money about his person. Previous to entering upon the work they procured liquor at the rum store of Daniel Davis, at East Kingston depot, which they say made them desperate. Hall says they had no thought of committing the crime till the day previous, though they had previously talked of getting some money somewhere. He says he did not care much for the money, but Place wanted it to help him in his Spring business, and being a chum of his he was willing to help him. On starting to commit the crime he says they drank and shook hands, pledging to stand by each other, and that was the reason why he pounded Chase so when he was in the struggle with his associate on the floor.

### Railroads in Maine Blockaded by Ice.

*From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Feb. 19.*

The trials of railroading have been severely felt by the Androscoggin Railroad the past few days. In the vicinity of Farmington and quite a distance this side the fall of snow has been very much larger than here, and the heavy sleet storm of Monday resulted in thoroughly freezing up the road. Tuesday three engines and a snow-plow left Farmington and went on swimmingly as far as Livermore, where they encountered a belt of ice which threw off two engines, damaging them seriously, turned the snow-plow "end for end," and damaged the track badly. By the time the engines were on the track, everything was frozen up, and the only remedy for opening the road is to pick out the ice, which has been done thus far for about twenty-five miles by hand. The train was at Leeds crossing at noon, Friday, and it was hoped would reach here by to-night. There has not been an engine over the Farmington branch of the road since Monday. This morning the Farmington freight train encountered heavy snow and ice drifts, and had to put back for a snow plow. The snow is very deep and very icy on that quarter of the road.

It is said there was, a few years ago, a sign-board in front of a stage office in Buffalo which read as follows: "Stages start from this house for China, Sardinia, Holland, Hamburg, Java, Sweden, Cuba, Havre, Italy and Penn-Yan."

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Oyer and Terminer.*

No Circuit Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Both Parts adjourned for the Term.

The other Civil Courts adjourned to Tuesday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

The People vs. Donato Magaldo; homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Recorder John K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1—The People vs. John Collons, carrying sling-shot. | 4—The People vs. Andrew Lynch; larceny. |
| 2—The People vs. Thomas McMahon; burglary. | 5—The People vs. Jaymond Cabana; burglary. |
| 3—The People vs. John Williams; burglary. | 6—The People vs. Thos. McCormick; larceny. |

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

*Before Judge Freedman.*

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

*Witters vs. Chase, as Surviving Partner, &c.*—This was a motion made by defendant to set aside an order in supplementary proceedings. It appeared by the moving papers that the judgment was obtained against George K. Chase, as surviving partner of Geo. K. Chase & Co., former partner, Robert A. Gregory, having died some months ago; that George K. Chase had filed his petition in bankruptcy, and that an order was obtained, Nov. 20, 1868 from the United States Court, restraining the plaintiff and others from prosecuting suits against Chase. On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that the attorney for the defendant had purposely suppressed the fact that the order of Nov. 20, 1868, had been modified by the United States Court on motion by an order made Dec. 7, 1868, expressly allowing the plaintiff and others to proceed in their actions against Chase as surviving partner and to reach the assets of the firm which were stated to amount to $57,000, and that if such fact had been disclosed to Judhe Freedman, he would not have granted an order to show cause with a stay of proceedings. On the plaintiff's producing a certified copy of the order of Judge Blatchford of Dec. 7, 1868, his Honor Judge Freedman promptly denied the defendant's motion to set aside the supplemental order, and vacated his order to show cause and the stay of proceedings, with $10 costs, and ordered defendant Chase to appear and be examined, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or that an attachment issue against him as for a contempt.

Mr. James Flynn for the defendant; Mr. Horatio F. Averill for the plaintiff.

## SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

*Before Judge Freedman.*

### LIBEL OF CORPORATIONS AND EDITORIAL PRIVILEGES.

*The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company* vs. *Joseph B. Ecclesine.*—In vacating the order of arrest granted against the defendant in this case, Judge FREEDMAN delivered the following opinion, which will be found interesting and important, not only because of its clearness and the spirit of equity which pervades it, but also as relating to a legal doctrine somewhat crude and of comparatively recent growth,—libel of corporations,—and also to the rights and privileges of an independent and useful Press:

*The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, plaintiff,* vs. *Joseph B. Ecclesine, defendant.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff, as a corporation, against the defendant for the recovery of $130,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of divers alleged libelous publications of and concerning the plaintiff, contained (1) in a pamphlet entitled *Life Insurance Chart,* annually published by the defendant, and embodying a brief synopsis of the annual returns of life insurance companies; and also (2) in three advertisements inserted in different public journals published in the City of New-York, and inserted by the defendant with the view of calling the attention of the public to said *Life Insurance Chart,* and containing substantially the same statements concerning the plaintiff's Company, claimed by them as libelous in the chart. Upon the complaint in this action, and an affidavit sworn to by the President of the plaintiff's Company, and an affidavit sworn to by one of the attorneys of the plaintiff, an order of arrest was obtained from one of the Justices of this Court, and in pursuance of said order the defendant has been arrested, and compelled to give bail for his appearance in this action, consisting of two sureties, justifying in the sum of $10,000 each. The defendant moves upon affidavits made in his own behalf, and also upon the complaint and affidavits of the plaintiff, upon which the order of arrest has been granted, to vacate the order of arrest, or for a reduction of bail. Subdivision 1, of section 179 of the Code, provides that a defendant may be arrested in an action for the recovery of damages, on a cause of action not arising out of contract * * * * where the action is for an injury to person or character, &c., &c. Section 180 prescribes that an order for the arrest of a defendant must be obtained from a Judge of the Court in which the action is pending, and, according to section 181, the order may be made by the Judge, whenever it shall appear to the Judge by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or of any other person, that a sufficient cause of action exists, and that the case is one of those mentioned in section 179. These provisions do not give to the plaintiff an absolute right to an order of arrest; the language of the Code is permissive only; the words of the Code are not that the Judge shall make the order, but merely that the order may be made. It therefore rests in the sound discretion of the Judge to grant or refuse the order. In Davis *vs.* Scott, 15 Abb., 127, Daly, F. J., says that it is a proper exercise of that discretion to grant the order of arrest only in actions of assault and battery, libel or slander, where it would have been granted under the former practice, or in extreme causes of very outrageous batteries; or when it is shown by affidavit that the defendant is a non-resident; or from facts and circumstances that there is good reason to believe that he is about to, or may, depart from the State; and at the same time that learned jurist proves by authorities that by the practice established in the Supreme Court when the Revised Statutes went into effect, (1828,) an order would not be granted for the arrest of a defendant in actions of assault and battery, libel or slander, except slander of title, unless the defendant was a transient person, or was about to depart from the State, or unless in very extreme cases of violent and cruel batteries; and shows that a strict adherence to the salutary rule referred to by him, which has prevailed in this State from an early period, is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Code. The granting of the order of arrest in this matter was therefore a matter of discretion for the Judge granting the same. The plaintiff seems to agree to this proposition, but strenuously insists that the exercise of that discretion by one Judge will not be reviewed by another. Section 204 of the Code provides that a defendant arrested may, at any time before judgment, apply on motion to vacate the order of arrest, or to reduce the amount of bail, and it has been well settled that the motion referred to in this section may be made before the Judge who granted the order, or to any other Judge; in the latter case it belongs to the class of motions termed non-enumerated motions, which must be made upon notice to the adverse party, and which, according to the rules of this Court in force at the present time, should be heard at Special Term only. To deny to a defendant, arrested upon an order of a Judge made out of Court, a hearing and thorough investigation at Special Term would, indeed, be a great hardship. A Judge, upon granting an order of arrest, is only bound to see that the plaintiff presents a *prima facie* case, and if at the same time the plaintiff tenders a sufficient undertaking to the effect, and that if the defendant recover judgment, the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded to the defendant, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, not exceeding a certain sum, which is to be specified in the undertaking, and which shall be at least $100, an order of arrest under our present system of practice is often granted as a matter of course. In such case the Judge granting the order hears only one side; the plaintiff's statements may be highly colored and strained; different conclusions may be drawn from them; the Judge applied to, being pressed with other business, has not the time to examine them very minutely, but grants the order in the expectation that if the defendant is able to overcome or explain the case, as made by the plaintiff, he will not neglect to do so, and set himself right before the Court, either upon the plaintiff's own papers, or upon new affidavits prepared on behalf of the defendant. Nor can I subscribe to the proposition advanced by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, that the defendant, by giving bail, has precluded himself from questioning the sufficiency of the plaintiff's complaint and original affidavits to sustain the order. The case of Stewart *vs.* Howard, 15 Barb., 26, cited in support of this theory, simply decides that a person arrested on civil process waives his personal privilege from arrest as a witness by giving bail, and the case of Dale *vs.* Radcliffe, 25 Barb., 333, is not in point now, for the reason that at the time of the decision made in that case a defendant, arrested under the provisions of the Code, was compelled to move to vacate the order of arrest before the justification of his bail. As the Code now stands, he may move at any time before judgment, and section 183 provides further, that an order of arrest shall be of no avail, and shall be vacated or set aside on motion, unless the same is served upon the defendant, as provided by law, before the docketing of any judgment in the action, and that in all cases the defendant shall have twenty days after the service of the order of arrest in which to answer the complaint in the action and to move to vacate the order of arrest, or to reduce the amount of bail. Having thus disposed of some of the most important preliminary questions raised upon the argument of this case, and passing over others raised partly by the plaintiff and partly by the defendant, but which I do not deem of great importance, I proceed to examine the application upon the merits involved in it. On the part of the defendant, the right of the plaintiff to bring this suit as a corporation has been questioned. The books contain but three precedents for such action by a corporation. (Trenton Ins. Co. *vs.* Perrine, 3 Zabriskie, 402; decided in New-Jersey. Metropolitan Saloon Co. *vs.* Hawkins, 4 Hurl. & Nor., 87; decided in England. Shoe and Leather Bank *vs.* Thompson, 18 Abb., 413; decided in New-York.) In all these cases the language used was defamatory. The right to bring the action was based on the damages sustained by the companies; or, to use the language of Pollock, C. B., in the English case, "A corporation may maintain an action for libel by which its property is injured." "The true rule," says Ingraham, P. J. in the Shoe and Leather Bank case, already referred to, "seems to be as to the power of corporations to maintain actions, that they may do so in all cases necessary for the preservation of their property and rights, and for the recovery of any damages occasioned by the wrongs of others, but not for those damages to person and character for which an individual may recover unconnected with loss or injury to property." This being, therefore, in some respects, a new remedy, it will not be more extensive than analogous remedies given to individuals—nay, it necessarily must be more limited. But analogies may be borrowed from the former, as follows: If the alleged libel must be defamatory as to an individual, it must be so as to a corporation. If express malice would be necessary in the one case, it is in the other. The necessity of an averment, and the mode of averment of special damage, and the mode of proof, if necessary in the one case is necessary in the other. Upon a careful consideration of the principles involved in such cases, I have come to the conclusion that a corporation engaged in a business, in which credit may be material to its success, may maintain an action of libel without proof of special damage where the language used concerning it is defamatory in itself and injuriously and directly affects its credit and necessarily and directly occasions pecuniary injury; but that in all other cases the averment and proof of malice and special damage is necessary. And I am also of the opinion that whenever a corporation is entitled to maintain an action of libel in the cases specified, it may also procure an order for the arrest of defendant under section 179 of the Code as a provisional remedy in that action. In such case the word "character," contained in the first subdivision of section 179, must be construed to mean "business character." It remains, therefore, to inquire whether, upon the case as made by both sides, sufficient grounds appear for the arrest of the defendant. The complaint embraces five counts. The first count sets out the following language taken from the *Life Insurance Chart,* hereinbefore referred to, as one of the libels complained of: "Knickerbocker: Stockholders are entitled to 13 per cent. annually on capital over legal interest; dividends declared to policy holders the sixth year and annually thereafter." The second count sets out the same language and the following passage as an additional libel: "Knickerbocker. Dividends when applied on—Life, sixth year—Endowment, sixth year—Ten years—sixth year." In the third, fourth and fifth counts the plaintiff complains of the following passage appearing in the advertisement inserted by the defendant into three public journals published in the City of New-York: "Knickerbocker, No. 161 Broadway, New-York. Stockholders are entitled to 20 per cent. of the profits, besides an interest dividend on the capital. * * Interest and profit dividends paid to stockholders on $100,000 capital from 1853 to 1867, $139,310 75." The plaintiff claims that the defendant, by the several publications aforesaid, intended to charge and to induce people to believe that stockholders in said Company were entitled to receive and did receive a dividend of thirteen per cent. over legal interest on the stock held by them herein, that no dividend was declared to the holders of policies issued by the Company until the sixth year after the issuing of the same, whether the said policies were issued for the term of the natural life of the person insured thereby, or whether they were endowment policies, or policies having ten years to run; that stockholders in said Company were then entitled to receive and that they did therefore receive twenty per cent. of the profits of said Company, beside an interest dividend on the amount of capital stock held by them respectively, and that there had been paid to stockholders in said Company from 1853 to 1867 the sum of $139,310 75 on a capital of $100,000. The plaintiff further claims and alleges that in truth and in fact stockholders in said Company were not entitled to, and did not receive a dividend of thirteen per cent. annually over legal interest on their stock; that dividends were then declared to policy-holders before the sixth year after their policies were issued; that stockholders in said Company were not entitled to and did not receive a dividend of twenty per cent. of the profits, besides an interest dividend on the amount of capital stock held by them respectively, nor had said Company paid to stockholders the sum of $139,310 75 as interest and profit dividends on $100,000—capital from 1853 to 1867. The plaintiff, in the first, third, fourth and fifth counts, further charges, upon information and belief merely, that at the time of publication the true state of affairs was well known to the defendant; the second count contains no such allegation. Each of the counts set forth in the complaint contains a further allegation that the defendant, well knowing the premises, but intending to destroy the reputation of said plaintiff, and injure its business, did compose and publish the matters complained of. This is the only allegation contained in any of the plaintiff's papers used on this motion charging malice or an evil intent on the part of the plaintiff. The affidavits of the plaintiff do not charge the defendant with malice or any evil intent whatever, nor set out a single fact from which the same could be inferred. Each of the five counts embraced in the complaint concludes with the following specification of special damage: "That by reason of the premises a large number of persons refused to take policies of insurance issued by this plaintiff, or to make application to the plaintiff for insurance, whereby said plaintiff was injured in its reputation and business, and lost a large amount of premiums which it would otherwise have received, and whereby it sustained large damages," &c. None of the affidavits contain a further specification of damage, nor any facts from which the extent of the plaintiff's damage, if any, could be seen. The President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, in an affidavit sworn to on the 2d day of February, 1869, further shows that the stockholders of said Company, "prior to Jan. 1, 1868, had not received on an average exceeding two per cent. annually over legal interest on their capital stock, and that the total amount of interest and profit dividends paid to the stockholders of said Company, from 1853 to 1867, did not exceed $115,000," &c., &c. The foregoing statement contains substantially all the material facts upon which the plaintiff relies. The language complained of not being actionable *per se,* the averment and proof of malice and special damage is necessary. This the plaintiff attempted to set forth in the complaint, which is sworn to by the President of the Company, and has been used as an affidavit upon the application to obtain the order of arrest. But frequently a sworn complaint will not be alone a sufficient foundation for the order of arrest, for the reason, that although the averments may be sufficiently specific to sustain the complaint, as such, they may not be sufficiently so to sustain an order of arrest. Thus, in an action of malicious prosecution, it is enough for the complaint to set out in general terms malice and want of probable cause. But to sustain an order of arrest this is not enough. The facts relied on as presumptive evidence of want of probable cause must be set forth in the affidavit, so as to enable the Judge to whom the application is made to draw the proper conclusion of law. If such facts are omitted, the party swears only to his own belief, and thus his own opinion or that of his counsel is substituted for a judicial decision. (Vanderpoel vs. Kissam, 4 Sandf., 715.) In the same manner it is necessary in this case that the complaint in this action should not only charge, that at the time of publication the true state of affairs was well known to the defendant, (and this is done merely upon information and belief,) that the defendant intending to destroy the reputation of the plaintiff, and injure its business, did compose and publish the matters complained of, and that the plaintiff sustained the damages alleged therein, but that the affidavits of the plaintiff should contain sufficient facts from which the Judge or Court can see that the defendant must have known the true state of affairs, that he was actuated by malice in making the publication, and that the plaintiff suffered damage in consequence thereof. This the plaintiff did not do, although his counsel seems to have been fully aware of the necessity thereof, for an affidavit was attached to the verified complaint sworn to by the President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company on the same day the complaint was verified, in which the said President swears that he has read the complaint in this action and knows the contents thereof, and then goes on and confines himself to show in what respects the publications of the defendant were false, but wholly omits to swear that the allegations contained in the complaint are true. The same omission occurs in the affidavits read by the plaintiff in opposition to the motion to vacate the order of arrest, so that upon the plaintiff's own papers I am asked to uphold the order of arrest upon the bare fact of the publication of a statement not defamatory in itself, the falsity of the same in some particulars and an allegation of damage, the extent of which, if any occurred, I cannot ascertain. As the words complained of are not libelous on their face, the plaintiff is bound to show, by facts and circumstances, how they became libelous, and that the defendant at the time of their publication knew their libelous character. Presumption of malice can only arise when the publication, on its face, is capable of conveying an injurious effect. Every man is presumed to foresee and intend all the mischievous consequences that may justly be expected to flow from his voluntary acts. But the cases of constructive malice are exclusively such as involve words capable of bearing in themselves a libelous meaning. The law in such cases reasonably presumes no more than this, and when a hidden defamatory meaning is sought to be attributed to words in themselves innocent, and on their face containing no such sense, by extrinsic facts outside and independent of the publication itself, the knowledge of such facts must be shown, by averment and proof, to have existed in the breast of the defendant at the time of publication. The words complained of do not even necessarily imply a charge of mere mismanagement against the Company or its officers; on the contrary, as long as the Press and the public remain divided in opinion as to the best plan upon which life insurance companies should be organized and carried on, the statements published by the defendant concerning the plaintiff may be looked upon by many as highly eulogistic of the safe and prudent manner in which the affairs of the plaintiff's Company have been heretofore conducted; they may with many people amount to a positive recommendation, for they certainly seem to demonstrate that so far the plaintiff's Company has been very careful in assuming risks and fortunate besides. The words being capable of this interpretation, the burden of proof is upon the plaintiff to show by facts and circumstances that they were used in a libelous sense, and that the defendant was actuated by malice. The plaintiff has failed to do so. The defendant, on the other hand, shows by affidavit that he has been for over fifteen years past a resident of the City of New-York; that he is a man of family, has been a tax-payer on personal estate in the said City for several years, and that he has no intention to leave the same or remove therefrom; that he was from 1859 to 1868 one of the editors and proprietors of a monthly journal called *The Wall-street Underwriter and General Joint Stock Register,* published in this City; that he has been since September, 1868, the sole editor and proprietor of said publication; that in the pursuit of his business he frequently had occasion to and continually does give to the public statistical information of the state and condition pecuniarily or otherwise of the insurance companies of this and other States devoted to the life, fire or marine business; that the pamphlet referred to by the plaintiff as the *Life Insurance Chart,* containing the matters complained of in the first and second causes of action, is a fair and truthful compilation, gotten up by him from extracts from the original verified statements filed in the New-York Insurance Department, of forty-four life insurance companies in the United States, and was not a publication directed at the Knickerbocker in particular, any more than at the other forty-three companies named in it. The defendant then goes on and shows how he compiled the facts published in said *Chart,* and in the advertisements complained of in the third, fourth and fifth cause of action, that at the time of the publication he had every reason to believe, and did believe they were true; that the publication was made with good motives and for justifiable ends, and finally concludes by showing how in some particulars he was misled, partly by the returns and statements and charter of the plaintiff's Company, and partly by statements contained in the ninth annual report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, as printed by order of the Legislature for the year 1868, that he is a policy-holder in the plaintiff's Company since the year 1857; that said policy is on his own life in favor of his wife for the sum of $3,000, and that several years ago he induced other persons to insure in plaintiff's Company. The defendant thus not only denies all the allegations of the plaintiff, so far as it may become necessary for him to deny them, but in addition thereto he presents facts and circumstances which stand forth uncontradicted, and which, as the case stands before me, almost conclusively prove that no such malice or evil intent toward the plaintiff as has been charged against him ever existed in point of fact. The defendant shows that he made the statements complained of in the course of his business, believing them to be true, and that they contain no libel, for a libel consists of a malicious publication. After carefully sifting and duly weighing the evidence placed before me by both sides, I can come to no other conclusion, and I think the defendant is entitled to his discharge. If the rule in a case like the one before me were otherwise, no newspaper could give to the public statistical information relating to any corporation or company, without becoming involved in endless litigation; the slightest inaccuracy to which the ingenuity of counsel could attach an injurious meaning in the remotest degree, would be seized upon and used as the foundation for a long libel suit, and a portion of our Press might thus be deterred, in order to escape the annoyance, trouble and expense in this respect, from giving to the public such general information concerning the organization, inside workings, operations and profits of large and wealthy corporations and companies relying for their support mostly upon popular favor and the patronage of the working classes, which the people at large have a right to demand, and which they cannot very well receive through any other channel except a free, fearless and independent Press. The order of arrest must be vacated with $10 costs.

JNO. J. FREEDMAN,
Judge Superior Court.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

*Before Judge Benedict.*

### THE M'HENRY CASE.

*The United States* vs. *John D. McHenry.*—On Saturday night at 11 o'clock the jury in this case, being unable to agree upon a verdict, was discharged by Judge Benedict.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20, 1869.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 C....c | 113¾ | 1,000 | Long Dock Bds. | 92½ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '62 | 110¾ | 12,000 | C., C. & I. C. 1st M | 84½ |
| 40,000 | U. S. 6s, Cur... | 101⅛ | 5,000 | do | 84½ |
| 15,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64. | 111⅛ | 4,000 | Gal. & Chic. 1st. | 97½ |
| 10,000 | do..........c | 111¼ | 50 | Continental Bank | 99 |
| 51,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3.......... | 110⅝ | 10 | B'k of Comm'n | 112 |
| 17,000 | do | 110¾ | 10 | Fourth Nat. Bank. | 103½ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '65. | 111 | 10 | Park Bank | 157½ |
| 15,000 | U. S. 5-20 C. '65. | 112⅛ | 10 | Bk. of Commerce | 122 |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new | 110⅛ | 112 | Del. & Hud. Can. | 128½ |
| 15,000 | Brook. 6s, W. L. | 95½ | 300 | Mariposa Pf. | 29 |
| 1,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, n.. | 66 | 300 | Pacific Mail | 106 |
| 2,000 | Va. St. 6s, ex c | 58 | 200 | do..........s30 | 105½ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. St. 6s.... | 63¾ | 300 | do | 105⅞ |
| 10,000 | do | 64 | 100 | do..........b3 | 106 |
| 15,000 | do | 64¼ | 100 | Mer. Un. Ex. bet. call | 18 |
| 5,000 | do...bet. call | 64¼ | 100 | Adams Ex | 64 |
| 4,000 | N. C. St. 6s, new | 60 | 100 | Am. Mer. U. Ex.. | 43½ |
| 5000 | do | 60½ | 20 | do | 44½ |
| 41,000 | do | 60¼ | 100 | N. Y. Central | 163½ |
| 20,000 | do | 60⅛ | 100 | Hudson | 135½ |
| 5,000 | Mo. St. 6s | 87½ | 10 | N. Y. & N. H.... | 145 |
| 2,000 | N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L., C. | 109 | 48 | Reading | 93 |
| 2,000 | Ala. St. 5s | 65½ | 200 | do | 92⅞ |
| 8,000 | do | 65½ | 250 | Mich. Southern | 94½ |
| 500 | N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 | 92 | 110 | C. C. Cin. & Ind.. | 69 |
| 3,000 | Erie 3d M. | 92½ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 90¾ |
| 3,000 | do | 92 | 500 | Clev. & Tol. | 105 |
| 1,000 | H. R. 2d S. F. Bds | 101 | 200 | do | 104½ |
| 3,000 | Hudson 1st M. | 100½ | 100 | do | 104¾ |
| 15,000 | Mich. So. S. F. Bs | 96½ | 112 | Del. L. & W. | 116 |
| 5,000 | Tol. & W. con. conv. bds. | 81 | 600 | Tol., Wab. & W.. | 66 |
| 7,000 | Chi. R. I. & P. 7s. | 94½ | 100 | do..........s45 | 66 |
| 5,000 | Mor. & Es. 2d M. | 89 | 70 | N. J. Cen. | 112 |
| 2,000 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M. | 98½ | 15 | do | 111½ |
| 8,000 | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M. | 91½ | 5 | do | 111½ |
| | | | 210 | Morris & Essex. | 88½ |
| | | | 50 | P., Ft. W. & C.... | 120½ |
| | | | 200 | do | 120½ |
| | | | 100 | do | 120½ |
| | | | 100 | Ohio & Miss. | 34¼ |
| 2,000 | Mor. & Es. 1st | 97½ | 20 | Han. & St. Jo. | 121 |
| 3,000 | P., F. W. & C. 1st. | 101½ | 22 | Lake Shore R. | 103¾ |

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '62 | 111 | 6,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New | 110⅛ |
| 10,000 | do | 110⅛ | | | |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5-20 C. '64. | 111½ | 42,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67, | 111 |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 112⅛ | 40,000 | do | 110⅛ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | N. Car. 6s, x c. | 63¾ | 200 | Reading | 92⅞ |
| 15,000 | N. Car. S. 6s, new | 60 | 600 | do | 93⅛ |
| 100 | Adams Express.... | 63¾ | 200 | do..........b10 | 92¾ |
| 200 | do..........b60 | 65 | 200 | do..........c | 92¾ |
| 50 | do | 64 | 200 | T., W. & W. | 66⅛ |
| 100 | American Mer. Ex | 44 | 100 | do..........b5 | 66¼ |
| 500 | Mar. Pf..........b30 | 29½ | 100 | Mil. & St. Paul.... | 65½ |
| 100 | do | 29½ | 100 | Fort Wayne | 119¾ |
| 100 | do | 29½ | 600 | Ohio & Miss. | 34½ |
| 200 | do | 29½ | 100 | do..........b10 | 34½ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail..........c | 106⅛ | 200 | do | 34¼ |
| 100 | do | 106⅛ | 400 | Mich. So. & N. I. | 94¾ |
| 1100 | West. Un. Tel. | 37½ | 200 | do..........b6 | 94¾ |
| 200 | do..........c | 37½ | 200 | do..........b5 | 94½ |
| 100 | do..........b5 | 37¼ | 200 | do | 94¾ |
| 600 | New-York Cen. | 163⅛ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts. | 90 |
| 100 | do..........c | 163⅛ | 200 | Chic., R. I. & P. | 127⅞ |
| 100 | do..........c | 163⅛ | 100 | do..........b5 | 127⅞ |
| 200 | Chic. & N. W. | 83 | 200 | Chic. & N. W. Pf.. | 91 |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | N. C. 6s. x. c.... | 63¾ | 34 | Mil. & St. P. | 65½ |
| 5,000 | do | 63½ | 100 | do | 65½ |
| 11,000 | N. Car. 6s, new. | 60 | 300 | Fort Wayne | 120⅛ |
| 115 | Amer. M. Ex. | 44¼ | 600 | Ohio & Miss. | 34½ |
| 100 | Adams Ex. | 64¾ | 100 | do..........b15 | 34¼ |
| 200 | Mer. Union Ex.. | 18 | 200 | do..........c | 34¼ |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 23½ | 200 | M. S. & N. I. | 94½ |
| 400 | Mariposa Pf. | 29½ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts..b5 | 90 |
| 100 | do..........b30 | 29¾ | 200 | do | 89⅞ |
| 100 | do..........s10 | 29½ | 200 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 126⅝ |
| 100 | do..........c | 29½ | 300 | do | 126⅝ |
| 500 | Pacific Mail | 105⅛ | 100 | do | 126⅝ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel..b10 | 37¼ | 100 | do..........c | 126½ |
| 100 | do | 37½ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 82⅛ |
| 400 | N. Y. Cen. | 163 | 100 | do..........c | 82¾ |
| 200 | do | 163⅛ | 200 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. c | 90¾ |
| 600 | Reading | 92⅛ | 200 | do..........b5 | 90½ |
| 100 | T., W. & W. | 66¼ | 300 | do | 90½ |

MONDAY, Feb. 22—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 20, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $958,339 |
| Decrease in Specie | 2,502,940 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 1,337,755 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 5,365,314 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 16,130 |

| | Feb. 22, '68. | Feb. 20, '69. | Feb. 13, '69. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital... | $73,507,700 | $74,057,700 | $74,057,700 |
| Local Capital | 9,962,500 | 9,945,916 | 9,945,916 |
| Total Capital | $83,470,200 | $84,003,616 | $84,003,616 |
| Loans | 267,766,643 | 263,428,068 | 264,380,407 |
| Gold and G'ld Notes | 22,513,981 | 23,351,391 | 25,854,331 |
| Other Legal Tender | 60,868,930 | 50,997,187 | 52,334,952 |
| Deposits | 209,095,351 | 187,612,546 | 192,997,860 |
| Circulation | 34,100,023 | 34,247,325 | 34,263,451 |
| In Sub-Treasury.... | 109,543,661 | 90,455,881 | 88,040,933 |

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

| | Feb. 13, '69. | Feb. 20, '69. | Feb. 22, '68. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $192,997,860 | $187,632,546 | $209,095,351 |
| Circulation | 34,263,451 | 34,247,285 | 34,100,023 |
| Total | $227,261,311 | $221,879,831 | $243,195,374 |
| 25 ₽ cent. would be | $56,815,328 | $55,469,958 | $60,798,843 |
| They held: | | | |
| In Gold and Greenbacks | 78,193,283 | 74,348,568 | 83,382,281 |
| Excess | $21,377,955 | $18,878,610 | $22,583,438 |

The Banks, on the averages of the week, lose $2,502,940 on their Gold Deposits, while the Treasury gains $2,928,972 from Customs, while paying out only $268,734 on Gold Interest. The Banks also lose $2,862,374 Currency Deposits, of which $1,337,755 went out in Greenbacks, and $952,339 to pay off Loans and Discounts.

The present statement sufficiennly accounts for the very stringent Money market early in the week when taken in connection with the superabundant offering of Foreign Bills at cheap rates, which made Money scarce with a good many of the private lenders.

The Money market at the close was unusually easy, partly on account of the Holiday intermission, which, practically, affords to the lender three days' interest in one. The rates ranged from 5 ₽ cent. on Government collateral to 6@7 ₽ cent. on other approved Stock collateral and on Gold.

The last sales of Gold were at 133⅜@½@¼@⅜ ₽ cent., closing about the same as on Friday night. The Cash Gold for delivery easy, but not more than 5@6 ₽ cent. interest paid to carry over balances until Tuesday, the next business day on the Stock and Gold Exchanges. The BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22, (this day) will be universally observed on the Street as a close Holiday—by the Banks, Bankers and Brokers of all classes, and also at the Custom-house and Treasury Office.

The Foreign Exchanges were a fraction less firm than on Friday; 60-days' London, 109@109⅛; short sight, 109⅝@109½ ₽ cent. The firmer quotations for U. S. 5-20s in London and Frankfort brought forward Exchange at 109 ₽ cent., less a brokerage.

The course of the Gold market and of the Public Funds through the week was irregular and excited—the fluctuations in Gold being equal to 2@2¼ ₽ cent., generally downward, and in the various 5-20s, 2@2½ ₽ cent., generally in the upward direction; the final prices for the May and November issues of 1862-4-5 being ½ ₽ cent., and the January and July of 1865-7-8, 1 ₽ cent higher than on Saturday week.

There is much interest felt on the Street that the Senate should act during the present session of Congress on the Bill passed by the House on Saturday week to stop the further creation of Gold bearing funded Debt and to make the sales of Gold hereafter on public advertisement. There is no doubt that the public generally would like to see this measure consummated, and the probability is that it would be greatly acceptable to the incoming Administration, as relieving the new Secretary of the Treasury of some of the most vexatious responsibilities to which his predecessor has been subject, and the exercise of which, in his discretion, has been the source of more official annoyances and unjust personal suspicions, than his plenary powers have been useful to the conduct of the Treasury or the administration of the Public Debt. We can readily imagine that Mr. SHERMAN, the organ of the Senate Finance Committee, would prefer his own general Funding Bill to the Bill of the House Committee of Ways and Means, but as the former is out of the question, for the present session, and the latter cannot well interfere with any future Congressional measure for reducing the Interest on the Gold-bearing Public Debt, while answering a great present good by arresting the increase of the Principal of this class of debt, we hope he will consent to report it to the Senate for immediate action.

The trade of the week was active in the importations and in the sales of foreign merchandise, while falling off in the domestic consumption line. A decline in cotton in both the Liverpool and American markets was felt by holders in the latter part of the week, though the effect upon the Exports of this staple is likely rather to lead to increased clearances, particulerly from the Southern ports, than to delay shipments. The import entries of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise were unusually heavy, nearly seven and a half millions, and the amount taken for consumption and upon which customs were paid over six millions of dollars. The February customs at this port, though comparing with a fair business for the same month last season (and only twenty-three business days against twenty-five business days in February, 1868,) will reach fully $11,000,000 as against $9,735,125.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,439,253, against the total entries of $5,735,486 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,228,065, against $3,686,417 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $213,323, against $934,264 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,928,972. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,342 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,044.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $23,861,215 | December | $13,631,597 |
| August | 23,113,900 | January | 22,321,251 |
| September | 22,378,338 | Feb. 6 | 4,625,828 |
| October | 19,439,928 | Feb. 13 | 3,944,747 |
| November | 18,008,004 | Feb. 20 | 7,439,253 |
| Total to date since July 1 | | | $158,838,461 |
| Against same time 1868 | | | 144,424,056 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $14,413,405 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $11,071,975 | December | $14,987,285 |
| August | 13,327,188 | January | 13,153,017 |
| September | 12,200,340 | Feb. 3 | 3,705,274 |
| October | 14,705,901 | Feb. 10 | 2,660,312 |
| November | 14,408,796 | Feb. 17 | 3,228,065 |
| Total since July 1 | | | $103,397,737 |
| Against same time last year | | | 115,274,318 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $11,776,581 |
| Gold, Feb. 20, 1869 | | | 133⅞ ₽ cent. |
| Gold, Feb. 22, 1868 | | | 143 ₽ cent. |

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $10,584,558 | December | $1,717,905 |
| August | 4,690,989 | January | 3,214,380 |
| September | 1,954,723 | Feb. 6 | 996,953 |
| October | 1,608,739 | Feb. 13 | 927,839 |
| November | 1,161,085 | Feb. 20 | 218,323 |
| Total since July 1 | | | $27,090,494 |
| Against same last year | | | 37,902,829 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $10,911,335 |

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $3,112,094 | December | $784,424 |
| August | 3,254,947 | January | 1,809,536 |
| September | 2,847,643 | Feb. 6 | 737,506 |
| October | 921,725 | Feb. 13 | 247,356 |
| November | 1,102,913 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $15,008,144 |
| Against same time last year | | | 21,545,593 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $6,537,449 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

| Customs received. | | Gold interest paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,555,594 | July | $18,798,213 |
| August | 12,263,844 | August | 1,222,446 |
| September | 13,279,450 | September | 8,333,133 |
| October | 10,448,223 | October | 341,449 |
| November | 7,638,888 | November | 16,485,908 |
| December | 6,557,537 | December | 2,539,900 |
| January | 9,702,415 | January | 18,513,453 |
| Feb. 6 | 2,204,389 | Feb. 6 | 1,005,569 |
| Feb. 13 | 3,400,399 | Feb. 13 | 502,760 |
| Feb. 20 | 2,928,972 | Feb. 20 | 268,732 |
| Total | $77,979,711 | Total | $63,011,863 |
| To date, 1868 | 71,285,123 | To date, 1868 | 51,037,520 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | Feb. 22, '68. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 135@133¼ | 143 |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 114¼@115@114⅝ | 111⅜ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 110⅝@111⅛@110⅞ | 108⅜ |
| U. S. 5 ₽ cents, 10-40s | 109⅛@110⅛@109⅜ | 105¼ |
| New-York Central | 163⅛@160@163 | 129⅝ |
| Rock Island | 131⅛@126@126⅝ | 97⅛ |
| Michigan Southern | 94@94⅝ | 91⅛ |
| Hudson River | 137@135½ | 145 |
| Northwestern | 83⅛@82⅞ | 59⅝ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 118⅝@120¼ | 100⅛ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 91⅝@90½ | 94⅞ |
| Reading | 94⅞@92⅞ | 93⅛ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 91⅞@90⅞ | 73⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 35⅝@34⅞ | 31 |
| Pacific Mail | 114⅞ with div. @102⅛ xd. | 110⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 79⅝@77⅞ | 66⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 66@65⅝ | 51⅜ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 66@66⅛ | 46⅛ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 105⅛@105⅛ | 108⅛ |

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were strong at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. on the rise of Friday, and business was quite animated on all descriptions of 5-20s and the long 6 ₽ cents of 1881. The Southern State Bonds were also firm; the North Carolinas, at and after the Boards, advancing to 64@64½ for the ex-coupons, and 60¼@60½ for the new bonds. The old Virginias were also in demand at 57¾@58 ₽ cent., and Tennessees steady. The Railway market was dullish through the day; prices disposed to some weakness, but the actual business not large. On the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail, ex 3 ₽ cent. dividend, sold in the Afternoon at 102¼ ₽ cent. The Preferred Shares of Mariposa advanced to 29¾ ₽ cent. There was a good inquiry for most of the Western Railway Mortgages.

After the early Boards broke up, (no lete Boards being held on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 109¼ | 109⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 114⅜ | 114⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 110⅜ | 110⅞ |
| American Gold Coin | 133⅝ | 133¼ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅛ | 109 |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 66 | 66 |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 57½ | 57¾ |
| Missouri Bonds | 88 | 88 |
| North Carolina Bonds, old | 63⅝ | 64 |
| New-York Central | 163⅝ | 163 |
| Reading Railway | 93⅛ | 92⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 127⅞ | 126⅝ |
| Northwest Common | 82⅞ | 82⅞ |
| Northwest Preferred | 90⅞ | 90⅞ |
| Michigan Southern | 94⅜ | 94⅝ |
| Pittsburg and Fort Wayne | 120¼ | 120⅜ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 89⅞ | 90⅛ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 106⅝ | *102⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 78 | 77⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 66½ | 65⅝ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 66 | 66⅛ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 104⅞ | 105⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 34¼ | 34⅛ |

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881 | 112⅞ | 5-20 reg., 1867 | 110⅛ |
| 6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881 | 113⅞ | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 110⅞ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 111 | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 111 |
| 5-20 coup., 1862 | 114⅝ | 5 ₽ cent. reg., 1874 | 116 |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 110 | 10-40 reg. | 103⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 | 111⅛ | 10-40 coup. | 109⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., 1865 | 112⅛ | 6s Currency | 101⅛ |
| 5-20 coup. '65, n. is. | 110⅛ | | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. 7 ₽ c. Canal, '70 | 101½ | Virginia 6s, ex cou. | 57¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '78 | 102 | Virginia 6s, new bds. | 61½ |
| Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1875 | 101 | Georgia 6s | 80 |
| Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1881 | 101 | Georgia 7s, new bds. | 92½ |
| Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1886 | 101 | North Carolina 6s | 64 |
| Ill. Canal bonds, '60 | 100 | North Car. 6s. n. bds. | 60½ |
| Ill. Canal bds, reg., '60 | 100 | Missouri 6s | 87½ |
| Ill. 6 ₽ c. c. '79, aft '60 | 100 | Louisiana 6s | 71 |
| Ill. 6 ₽ c. c. '79, aft '62 | 100 | Louisiana 6s. levee bds. | 67½ |
| Ill. 6 ₽ c. c. '79, aft '65 | 100 | Louisiana 8s. levee bds. | 83 |
| Ill. 6 ₽ c. c. '79, aft '70 | 100 | California 7s | 126 |
| Ill. 6 ₽ c. coupons, '77 | 100 | California 7s. large bs. | 125 |
| Ill. 6 ₽ c. coupons, '79 | 100 | Connecticut 6s | 100½ |
| Ill. 6 ₽ c. War Loan | 100 | Rhode Island 6s | 100 |
| Indiana 5 ₽ c. War 'Ln. | 98 | Alabama 5s | 65½ |
| Tenn. 6 ₽ c. ex cou. | 66½ | Alabama 8s | 93½ |
| Tenn. 6 ₽ c. new b'ds. | 66 | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 133 | Irving | 109 |
| Manhattan | 140 | Metropolitan | 140 |
| Mechanics' | 128 | Nassau | 105 |
| America | 145 | Shoe and Leather | 130 |
| City | 200 | Corn Exchange | 128 |
| Phenix | 106 | Continental | 99 |
| Fulton | 150 | St. Nicholas | 110 |
| National | 112½ | Commonwealth | 110 |
| Seventh Ward | 112 | Imp. and Traders' | 129 |
| State of New-York | 113 | Park | 157½ |
| American Exchange | 115½ | Manuf's and Merch's | 101½ |
| Chatham | 145 | Central National | 108 |
| Bank of the Republic | 117 | Fourth National | 103½ |
| Bank of N. America | 109 | Ninth National | 111 |
| Hanover | 109 | Oriental | 147½ |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 91¾ | Gt. West'n 1st M. '88 | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 91 | Gt West'n 2d M., '93 | 78½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. | 87 | Gal. & Chi. extended | 96 |
| N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n | 87 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 100½ |
| N. Y. C. 7s, 1876 | 100 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 94½ |
| Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879 | 102 | Clev. & Tol. S. Fund | 99 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 92½ | N. J. Cen. 1st M. | 98 |
| Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70 | 100 | N. J. Cen. 2d M. | 101 |
| Hd. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85 | 100 | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 97⅞ |
| Harlem 1st M. | 101 | Morris & Essex 2d M. | 89 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st M. | 111 | P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M. | 101 |
| M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c. | 96½ | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. | 98½ |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 92½ | P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M. | 91 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf | 82 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M inc | 78 | Cleve. & P. 3d M. | 87 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund | 95 | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 76 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 91 | Chi. & Alton inc. | 92 |
| Con. 7 ₽ cent. con. | 92½ | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 94 |
| Han. & St. J. L. Gr. | 108 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s | 102½ |
| Han. & St. Jo. con. | 117 | Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10 | 91 |
| Del., L. & W., 1st M. | 95 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 90 |
| Tol. & W. 2d M. | 84½ | Mil. & St. P. I & M. d. | 85 |
| Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 78 | Chi. & Mil. 1st M. | 90 |

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,801,790; total payments, $788,031; balance, $90,455,881. The receipts include for Customs, $342,000; for Gold Notes, $40,000.

Mr. JAMES MCCORMICK has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The new organization, to be known as the National Stock Exchange, met on Saturday afternoon at their Rooms, No. 54 Broad-street, and elected the following-named officers: President, JAMES BAKER; First Vice-President, C. C. PARKS; Second Vice-President, E. R. TREMAIN; Treasurer, CHARLES UNGER; Secretary, C. M. DELMAR; Assistant Secretary, JOHN R. LANSING; Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, GEORGE P. CLARK.

At the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, held at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the Secretary's report was read, containing these interesting statistics:

The brief time since the close of 1868 makes exact statistics impossible, but the following were given as near approximations:

| | Tons of 2,000 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Pig iron products for 1868 | 1,603,000 |
| Anthracite | 893,000 |
| Raw coal and coke | 340,000 |
| Charcoal | 370,000 |
| Total | 1,603,000 |

The products of States are as follows:

*Anthracite.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 671,955 |
| New-York | 160,681 |
| Other States | 60,364 |
| Total | 893,000 |

*Run Coal and Coke.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 294,000 |
| Ohio | 22,000 |
| Other States | 24,000 |
| Total | 340,000 |

*Charcoal.*

| | |
|---|---|
| New-England | 30,000 |
| New-York | 27,400 |
| Pennsylvania | 59,600 |
| Maryland | 25,000 |
| Ohio | 86,000 |
| Michigan | 65,000 |
| Other States | 77,000 |
| Total | 370,000 |

The estimated value of the pig iron made the past year was $63,000,000.

The forges and bloomaries have produced the past two years:

| | 1867, tons. | 1868, tons. |
|---|---|---|
| New-England | 8,462 | 7,500 |
| New-York | 22,834 | 23,000 |
| New-Jersey | 5,780 | 6,200 |
| Pennsylvania | 31,747 | 33,500 |
| Other States | 4,250 | 5,000 |
| Total | 73,073 | 75,200 |

Estimating the above product made direct from the ore at one-half, and we have the total product of iron from the ore in 1868 as 1,640,600 tons.

The estimated product of the rolling mills for 1868 is 1,105,000 tons, an increase of 63,000 tons over 1867—an increase mostly due to a larger product of rails, amounting to 506,714 tons, against 462,108 tons in 1867.

A valuable and interesting statement of the extent of our railroad system and its consumption of rails was given. The total product of steel (8,000 tons of Bessemer steel included) is given at 30,000 tons, and the capacity of our steel works is given as equal to the full supply; while the excellence of American steel is commended as beyond question, and the need of further protection for this important industry is urged.

Blast furnaces have been built the past year in Illinois and Indiana, with prospect of increase in the business; new furnaces in Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, and several rolling-mills in the West and Northwest. Blast furnaces on the Oregon and Willamette Rivers, and a rolling-mill near San Francisco have also been erected, and attention is being paid to the mineral resources of the South, and a public sentiment is growing there in favor of home industry.

The total imports of iron and steel, and the manufactures thereof, for the year ending June 30, 1868, are given at 522,615 tons, valued at $23,496,835.

Late figures from the British Board of Trade, for eleven months up to Nov. 30, show exports to this country from Great Britain of 93,073 tons of pig iron, or less than in 1867, and more than in 1866. Of bar, angle, bolt, and rods, 42,388 tons were shipped, a slight decrease since 1867. Imports of railroad iron are heavy, being 278,035 tons, or 58 per cent. more than in 1867, and about 40 per cent. of our consumption.

Our steel imports were 16,700 tons—a little less than in the two past years.

Our exports of iron, steel, and manufactures thereof, in 1868, were $9,114,740.

In closing, the Secretary says: "The past year has witnessed many improvements, more or less important, tending to better the quality and cheapen the production of iron and steel. The willingness of our iron and steel makers not only to adopt approved appliances, but to test the value of theories that commend themselves alike to science and common sense, show that they are determined to maintain their present advanced position among the workers in these metals throughout the world."

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE LATE DECISION OF THE UNITED States Supreme Court that both coin and currency are a legal tender, and that all contracts for the payment of coin are valid and may be enforced by law, places the *legal liability* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest and principal of its first mortgage bonds beyond question. What some of the Courts have heretofore held was a matter of honor has now become an obligation, and must enhance the market value of their securities.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fourteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

## Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broome-st., No. 121, 25x100 | $7,800 |
| East Broadway, No. 114, 21.3x75 | 13,000 |
| East Broadway, No. 62, 25x68 | 16,500 |
| Houston-st., s. e. corner of Suffolk-st., 18.5x80.8 | 25,000 |
| Market-st., w. s., No. 13, 25x90 | 15,000 |
| Ridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100 | 25,000 |
| Ridge-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100 | 26,000 |
| Willett-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x75 | 7,000 |
| 14th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Avenue B., 25x103.3 | 22,700 |
| 29th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x98.9 | 22,000 |
| 35th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9 | 7,500 |
| 36th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98.9 | 11,500 |
| 48th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th-av., 71.5x26x31x125 x81x207 | 16,000 |
| 54th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5 | 10,000 |
| 54th-st., n. s., 279.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10x 100.5 | 21,000 |
| 57th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 | 7,000 |
| 58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.5 | 28,000 |
| 58th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5 | 19,675 |
| 57th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 9th-av., 150x100.5 } | 92,075 |
| 57th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.5 } | |
| 58th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5 } | |
| 58th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 | 4,600 |
| 57th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 7th-av., 60x98, (irreg'r) | 33,000 |
| 58th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5 } | 13,950 |
| 10th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x100 } | |
| 58th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5 } | 13,950 |
| 10th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x100 } | |
| 71st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x102.2 | 22,500 |
| 65th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 | 12,000 |
| 67th-st., s. e. cor. 5th-av., 150x100.5 | 120,000 |
| 68th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x100.5 | 30,000 |
| 72d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2 | 16,000 |
| 81st-st., s. e. corner Boulevard, 10x250 | 52,500 |
| 99th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.11 | 3,500 |
| 111th-st., n. s., 591.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11 | 11,500 |
| 111th-st., n. s., 573 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11 | 11,500 |
| 114th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7½x100 | 10,500 |
| 122d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.11 | 8,000 |
| 137th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 60x99.4x78.3 | 2,000 |
| 157th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., (irregular.) | nom. |
| 157th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., (irregular.) | 3,550 |
| 185th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, map of Fort Washington, 60.4x100 | 6,500 |
| Avenue D, n. e. corner of 10th-st., 71.3x80 | 21,000 |
| Madison-av., e. s., 60.9 ft. s. of 42d-st., 17.6x95 | 44,000 |
| 2d-av., n. e. corner 50th-st., 20.5x70 | 23,000 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x60 | 20,000 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x60 | 20,000 |
| 2d-av., n. w. corner of 9th-st., 40x125 | 50,000 |
| 3d-av., n. w. corner of 96th-st., 50x100 | 15,000 |
| 9th-av., n. w. corner of 57th-st., 25x100.5 | 13,850 |
| 9th-av., e. s., lot No. 45, estate of Clarke, 24.8x 100 | 16,000 |
| 10th-av., n. e. corner of 57th-st., 25x100.5 | 8,100 |

*Leases.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bulkhead between Broome and Delancey sts., and parts of Piers No. 57 and 58 East River, 5 yrs., per yr. | $3,000 |
| Broadway, No. 491, (store, &c.) 2 yrs. per yr. | 5,000 |
| Broadway, No. 812, lofts, &c., 5 years, per year | 6,000 |
| Chatham-square, No. 189, 5 years, per year | 3,300 |
| Essex-st., Nos. 52 and 54, 6 years, per year | 5,000 |
| Mercer-st., No. 39, 21 years, per year | 3,500 |
| Park-place, No. 33, 5 years, per year | 8,000 |
| Park-place, No. 33, store floor, &c., 2¼ years, per year | 3,250 |
| Park-place, Nos. 29 and 31, lofts, &c., 2 years and 3 months, per year | 7,500 |
| West-st., No. 175, 3 years, per year | 2,500 |
| 4th-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of Broadway, 22.6x85.3, 10 years, per year | 2,500 |
| 45th-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5, 7 years, per year | 312 |
| 46th-st., n. e. corner 9th-av., 37.6x50, (natural life), per year | 310 |
| Avenue B, No. 8, (store, &c.,) 3 years, per year | 1,200 |
| Essex-st., Nos. 52 and 54, 6 years, per year | 5,000 |
| 3d-av., No. 1,285, (store, &c.,) 2 years, per year | 480 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltic-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Grand-av., 22x51.1 | $1,000 |
| Columbia-st., w. s., 177.5 ft. s. of Clark-st., 27.7x150 x27.1x—x6 in.x— | 10,000 |
| Freeman-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100, (Greenpoint) | 2,675 |
| Grand-st., s. s., 58 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x100 | 6,000 |
| Grand-st., s. s., 78 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x100 | 6,000 |
| Grand-st., s. s., between 1st and 2d sts., adjoining above, 25x100 | 10,000 |
| Madison-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Franklin-av., deed December, 1867 | 4,000 |
| Margaretta-st. and Broadway, easterly corner, 390x287.6x—x325x353x610 | [illegible] |
| State-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Henry-st., 26x100 | 10,000 |
| Walworth-st., e. s., 207.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x 100, (deed 1868) | 600 |
| Warren-st., n. e. s., 446.4 ft. w. of Coprt-st., 20.9x 62.6, (q. c.) | 500 |
| Warren-st., n. e. s., 146.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.9x 62.6, (q. c.) | 500 |
| De Kalb-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Clermont-av., 40x 39.8x19.7x43.8x40x20 | 4,500 |
| Fulton-av., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x67.3, (q. c.) | [illegible] |
| Fulton-av., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x67.3 | 5,500 |
| Gates-av., n. s., bet. Nostrand and Marcy avs., 17.2x100, (agrt.) | [illegible] |
| Park-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Carleton-av., 83.6x51x 93x50 | [illegible] |
| Union-av. and Eagle-st., s. w. cor., 25x100, (Greenpoint) | 7,500 |
| 7th-av. and Macomb-st., n. w. cor., 20x100 | 2,300 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bedford and Flushing avs., n. e. corner, house, 4 2-12 years, per year | [illegible] |
| Grand-st., No. 194, house, 3 years { 1 year, per year | 1,000 |
| { 2 years, per year | [illegible] |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Bedford.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Water-st., e. s., J. L. Totten's prop., 60x70 | [illegible] |

*Morrisania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Halsey-st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of Morris-place, 115x41 | [illegible] |
| Morris-place and Halsey-st., n. w. corner, 61x115 | [illegible] |
| Walton-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of James-st., 100x116 | [illegible] |
| Walton-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of James-st., 100x116 | [illegible] |
| Walton-av. and James-st., n. w. corner, 100x107 | [illegible] |
| Walton-av. and Charles-place, n. w. corner, 120 x148 | [illegible] |
| Schuyler-st., n. s., 445 ft. w. of Washington-av., 25x160 | [illegible] |
| St. Ann's-av., s. e. s., 221 ft. s. of Westchester Pike, 50x130 | [illegible] |
| Westchester Railroad-st., n. e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of St. Ann's-av., 30x110 | [illegible] |
| 143d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Clifton-av., [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lot No. 4, Woodstock, (north ½ of,) [illegible] | [illegible] |

*White Plains.*

| | |
|---|---|
| North-st., e. s., C. Van Vitchen's property, 42 acres | [illegible] |

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Francis-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kinney-st., s. s., 239 ft. w. of [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McWhorter-st., e. s., 205 ft. n. of [illegible] 30x85 | [illegible] |
| Sussex-av. and 2d-st., n. e. corner, [illegible] | [illegible] |

*Belleville.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Courtlandt-st., e. s., 155 ft. from [illegible] land, 31 x100 | [illegible] |

*Bloomfield.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Patterson road, w. s., adjoining Z. B. Crane's, 55x150 | $800 |

*East Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Maple-av., w. s., adjoining J. and J. Peeks', 100x 408 | $3,250 |

*Jersey City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| South 8th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Prior-st., 20x75 | $600 |
| Lot No. 22, block No. 56, map of Van Vorst's farm, 25x100 | 4,000 |

*Hudson City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Grove and Summit sts., 200 ft. e. of s. e. corner, 50x100 | $700 |
| Spruce-st. and Grand-av., corner of—6 lots, each 25x100 | 4,700 |

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lot No. 1, block No. 144, Coster's estate | $800 |

*Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Grove-st., s. s., lot No. 49, block No. 13, map of Claremont, 25x100 | $750 |
| Newark plank road, n. s., A. H. Hamilton's property, 30x60 | 1,600 |
| Pine and Union sts., westerly corner, 200x100 | 3,600 |
| Union-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Pine-st., 200x150 | 5,100 |

# GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 28 | Barley, bushels | 18 |
| Flour, bbls | 2,326 | Malt, bushels | |
| Flour, bags | | Peas, bushels | |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 380 | Pork, bbls | 342 |
| Cornmeal, bags | 2,254 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 278 |
| Wheat, bushels | 21,842 | Lard, pkgs | |
| Corn, bushels | 12,501 | Beef, tcs. and bbls | 12 |
| Rye, bushels | 940 | Whisky, bbls | 137 |
| Oats, bushels | 15,808 | Petroleum, bbls | |

ASHES—A moderate call is noted at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,138 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and firm, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been firmer, on a lighter offering and a fair inquiry. Sales have been made of 3,121 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 1,232 bales to spinners, 1,702 bales to speculators and 1,971 bales to shippers. Also 200 bales Low Middling for March delivery at 27¾c.@28c. ₽ lb. During the late afternoon, sales were reported at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb. on the annexed figures. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the week's business, thus: "Our market for the week has been dull, heavy, and declining, closing heavy at a decline of ¾c. ₽ lb., from the opening quotations of Saturday. Cotton continues in good supply, and, with lower gold, and Liverpool declining, it is difficult to maintain quotations. The total sales for the week have been 15,178 bales, of which 6,664 bales were to spinners, 2,334 bales to speculators, 4,743 bales to exporters, and 1,447 bales in transit. Sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: for February, 150 bales at 28⅛c.; for March, 500 bales at 28c., and 200 bales at 28⅜c.; for April, 200 bales at 28½c. ₽ lb. The exports from this port for the week are, to Liverpool, 10,546 bales; to Hamburg, 394 bales; to Bremen, 103 bales; total, 11,043 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 53,333 bales; to the Continent, 5,882 bales; total, 59,215 bales. The Dry-Goods market continues quiet."

*Current Prices of Cotton to-day.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₽ lb. | 26 | 26¼ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| Good Ordinary, ₽ lb. | 27 | 27¼ | 27½ | 27¾ |
| Low Middling, ₽ lb. | 28 | 28¼ | 28½ | 28¾ |
| Middling, ₽ lb. | 29 | 29¼ | 29½ | 29¾ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 21,518 |
| Receipts last week | 25,128 |
| Receipts preceding week | 20,593 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 158,721 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868 | 954,098 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 677,691 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 632,320 |
| Exports since Tuesday | 6,003 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 40,272 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1868 | 229,191 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 338,551 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 375,852 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 87,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates | 1,551,000 |
| Receipts same time in 1867 | 1,513,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867 | 4,522,988 |
| Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 753,000 |
| Exports same time last year | 878,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,558,787 |
| Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates | 430,000 |
| Estimated stock same time last year | 402,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,298 |
| Crop of 1867-8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866-7 | 1,951,988 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly dealt in to-day, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 5,250 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 50@$6 90; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 90@$7 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$7 ₽ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 75@$6 35 |
| Extra State | 6 50@ 7 40 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 40@11 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 65@ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 05@11 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 50@11 00 |
| Common to Fancy Extra Missouri | 7 75@13 00 |

Southern Flour continues quiet and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour is in limited demand at $6@$8 25, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8 25@$10 50 for new Extras, ₽ 196 lbs.; sales, 500 sacks. Rye Flour is inactive and heavy at $5 20@$7 30 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Cornmeal is more active, but weak in price at $4@$4 50 for Western; $4 15@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 85@$5 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 1,100 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3@$3 50 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand, chiefly for export, at irregular and, in the instance of Winter, lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 85; No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $1 55@$1 58, in store and afloat; and White California at $1 80@$1 87 ₽ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,500 bushels at 88c.@90c. for New Mixed Western; $1, in part, for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 83c.@95c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₽ bushel. Rye is very quiet at $1 40@$1 45 for Southern and Western. Barley continues inactive at about former rates; 7,500 bushels Canada West were reported sold at $2 15@$2 16 ₽ bushel. Barley Malt is quite dull at $2@$2 10 ₽ bushel. Oats have been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels Western at 73½c.@74½c., in store, and 75c.@75½c., from depot and afloat, ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in rather better request at 70c.@75c., chiefly at 75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 95c.@$1 25 for long and short, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request and held rather more firmly, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₽ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 129,305 Hides and 125 bales do.; sales, 73,150 Hides and 60 bales do., the latter including, according to DAY & CO., 16,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 2,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs.; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, 11@12 lbs., and 3,500 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., to arrive, private terms; 1,400 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., part 23½c., gold, usual selection; 2,200 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@22 lbs.; 3,500 Dry Matamoras, 24@25 lbs.; 1,500 Dry Tampico, 18@19 lbs.; 1,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., and 500 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,150 Dry Payta, 18@22 lbs., 22½c., gold, as they run; 1,100 Dry St. Domingo, 20½ lbs.; 500 Dry Port-au-Platte, 16 lbs.; 4,500 Dry Texas Hides and Kips; 2,000 Dry Texas Hides and Kips, 23 lbs.; 3,600 Dry Mexican Kips, 13 lbs.; 1,300 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., and 2,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 40@48 lbs., private terms; 11,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, from Europe, 42@50 lbs., 11¾c.@12¼c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 41¼ lbs., 12¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 45 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Paras, 41 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 300 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 45 lbs., and 1,200 Wet Salted Texas, 70@90 lbs., private terms; 1,700 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 13c.@13¼c.; 1,000 City Slaughters, 75 lbs., and 60 bales Calcutta Buffalo to arrive, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 16,000, (same time last year 228,000—year before, 109,500,) as follows; 10,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 800 Dry Maranham; 5,000 Dry Mexican and Texas.

LEATHER—Sole has been freely dealt in at firmer prices. The week's receipts add up 54,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry for the principal kinds, including Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Island at 55c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 76c.@90c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been quiet and weak. Spirits Turpentine at 54½c.@56½c. ₽ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$4 ₽ bbl.; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Have been in slack request, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 75; Red Oil at 95c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 05; Olive at $1 80 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 21¼c.@22¼c. for Crude in bulk; 25½c.@26½c. for Crude in bbls., and 36c.@38c. for Refined, in bond, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, opening at much lower prices, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $31 90@$32, closing at $32 for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for Old Mess, $29@$31 for Prime Mess, and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, March delivery, seller's option, on private terms, ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in limited request at 13c.@13½c. for Western, and 14c.@14½c. for City, ₽ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand at less firm prices; sales equal to 115 packages, at 17¼c.@18½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard continues quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@19½c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¾c.@18½c. for City, and 19c.@19½c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₽ lb. Sales were also made of 750 tierces Prime Steam, sellers' options, March and April delivery, part at 19c. ₽ lb. Beef continues quiet at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31; Indian Mess at $30@$36 ₽ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at $29@$34 ₽ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in active demand at buoyant prices.

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins ₽ lb. | 44 | @48 |
| Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb. | 43 | @45 |
| Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb. | 42 | @44 |
| Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb. | 41 | @43 |
| Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₽ lb. | 39 | @41 |
| State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₽ lb. | 45 | @47 |
| State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₽ lb. | 42 | @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₽ lb. | 43 | @45 |
| Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₽ lb. | 40 | @42 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb. | 40 | @42 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₽ lb. | 35 | @38 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb. | 33 | @36 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb. | 32 | @35 |
| Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₽ lb. | 28 | @30 |
| Common Western, ₽ lb. | 25 | @27 |
| Western Rolls, ₽ lb. | 30 | @33 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₽ lb. | 21 | @22 |
| Factory dairies, fair quality, ₽ lb. | 19 | @20 |
| Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₽ lb. | 20 | @22 |
| Farm dairies, fair to good, ₽ lb. | 18 | @19 |
| Orange County, Skimmed Cheese | 10 | @15 |

SKINS—Goat have been in good demand and firm; sales include about 600 bales Mexican, part to arrive; 50 bales Cape; 50 bales Payta; 33 bales Buenos Ayres on the spot, and 47 bales do. to arrive, on private terms. Deer remain dull, manufacturers refusing to buy, except at a considerable concession from recent rates. The stock is large and accumulating. Quotations in the absence of sales are nominal. We quote: Tampico Goat at 57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₽ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacao, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been active and buoyant in price; sales have been reported since our last of 1,630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12¾c.@14¼c., and 960 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@14½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars continue in brisk request at 16c.@20c. ₽ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars, thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 20c.; Granulated Sugar, 20c.; Ground Sugar, 20c.; White Sugar, A, 19c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 18¾c., cash, ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been very quiet to-day. Sales have been reported of 39,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11⅝c.; also, 28,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19c.; and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at 95c.@96c., free, ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₽ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, at 4½d. ₽ bushel. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 20s.@22s. 6d. ₽ ton; 3,000 bbls. do., at 2s. 3d. ₽ bbl. For Glasgow, a small lot of Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ₽ bbl.

# DRY GOODS.

FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW STORE.
150 PIECES HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
From 75 cents per yard and upward.
80 PIECES REAL BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
At $1 70 per yard, (usual price, $2 50.)
400 HEAVY BARNSLEY TABLE CLOTHS,
2½ yards long, only $2 50 each.
600 DOZEN TABLE NAPKINS, ALL LINEN,
From $1 50 per dozen upward.
800 DOZEN WHITE FRINGED HUCK TOWELS,
1⅛ yards long, from 20 to 50 cents each.
100 PIECES PINK and BLUE CHECK GLASS TOWELINGS,
22 cents per yard.
WHITE and COLORED BORDERED
REAL HIMBRO DAMASK TOWELS,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE SELECTION OF
WHITE GOODS,
PIQUES,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
BELOW IMPORTATION PRICES.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, FEB. 22,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEW SPRING SILKS,
DRESS SUIT MATERIALS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED POPLINS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED CAMBRICS, PRINTS,
&c., &c., &c.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

THE GREAT
Closing Out Sale,
TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.
N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 60 CENTS, WORTH $1.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

R. H. MACY.
R. H. DRY GOODS MACY.
R. H. AND MACY.
R. H. FANCY GOODS, MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY.
R. H. 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY.

INDIA GOODS.—ANY PERSON HAVING the above goods will find a favorite opportunity to dispose of them, in large or small quantities, for CASH, or can have them SOLD ON COMMISSION, by communicating with FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway.

OPENED TO-DAY—Fine Pongees, Canton Crapes, Pineapple Cloths, Bamboo Cloths for young gentlemen, FIRST EVER IMPORTED; Seersuckers, Nankeens, &c., &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.
(Up stairs.)

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of the new and most desirable styles for ladies' and children's dress, including the beautiful street suits, capes and walking dresses, including a beautiful assortment of new designs for children's dresses, on MONDAY, March 1, No. 838 Broadway; waist patterns cut to fit the form.

# PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 13, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated FEB. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations" and for furnishing Primary School No. 1, situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near Delancey-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
GEORGE KINZER,
WILLIAM MCCAFFIL,
BENJ. F. SHAFFER,
Board of Trustees Tenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 15, 1869.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1869.

## Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Gueretti, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Bourgoin, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND and POCAHONTAS. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Miss Elise Holt, Miss Jackson, Miss Pitt, Miss Williams, Messrs. Marlowe, Lewis, Parsloe, Wall and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Neil Warner, Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FOREST OF BONDY, COBBLER AND TAILOR, VARIETIES. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Clinton-st.
IL TROVATORE. (Italian Opera.) By Mr. Max Maretzek's opera company.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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## Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

A most terrible disaster occurred to the Austrian frigate *Radetzky*, in the Adriatic, on Saturday. From some unexplained cause an explosion occurred in the powder-magazine, which tore the ship literally to pieces. Nearly all the officers and crew were either killed outright by the explosion or were thrown into the sea and drowned. The ship is said to be a complete wreck.

The right of the people to assemble in public meetings is now denied in France. In accordance with an order issued by the Secretary of the Interior, a public meeting in the suburbs of Paris was dispersed on Friday. Those announced for Wednesday next will be prohibited. Gen. DIX publishes a letter denying the report that he recently made a speech sypathizing with the Greeks.

The Duke DE MONTPENSIER has been granted permission to return to Spain as a private citizen.

A French frigate has been ordered to Cuba to protect the rights of French citizens.

### MEXICO.

A dispatch from Havana gives some Mexican news of considerable importance. Gen. NEGRETE captured the City of Puebla on the 3d and issued some incendiary proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on learning that Government troops were marching against him. A forced loan of $200,000 had been levied on the merchants of San Martin by the revolutionists at that point. There was an incipient revolution in Yucatan, but not deemed worthy of particular note. Trouble existed between the civil and military authorities at Guadalaxara, and a revolution was threatened. The Governor had resigned, and the Courts had declared their inability to enforce the laws. There was a revolution in Tlascala and another at Nuevo Leon, where QUINOGA, at the head of 1,200 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA. It was thought that Gen. CORONA would be appointed Minister to Washington.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate Saturday the usual number of resolutions, petitions, &c., were presented at the opening of the session, among which was a bill for giving the protection of the United States flag to the ship *Agra*, a vessel which had hoisted English colors during the late war. Senator NYE and others opposed it; Senators SUMNER and CONKLING favored it, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN tried to introduce his Naturalization bill, but found it impossible to do so. The question of the repeal of the Civil Tenure of Office act next came up. Senator CONKLING made a speech against the repeal, but rather favoring its modification. Senator MORTON followed him, favoring its repeal. Senators SAWYER, DIXON and HOWE also made remarks on this question. No vote was taken, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after the presentation of miscellaneous bills and petitions, the contested election case from New-Mexico was considered, and Mr. CHAVES, the contestant, obtained his seat by the vote of the House. Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, reported a resolution to postpone the assembling of the Forty-first Congress till 3 P. M., on the 4th of March next, instead of 12 M., as agreed on, which was passed. An attempt was made to get rid of the evening session by assembling at 11 A. M., but without success. The Constitutional Amendment from the Senate was then called up. Messrs. LOGAN and SHELLABARGER offered amendments to it which were rejected. Mr. BINGHAM's amendment, however, was agreed to, and the Senate amendment passed—yeas 140, nays 33. After which the House adjourned.

### GENERAL.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war informs us that Captain-General LERSUNDI has issued another proclamation, offering pardon to insurgents who will lay down their arms and return to the Spanish allegiance.

A Cincinnati paper says that Gen. GRANT recently remarked that whether Congress took any action in the matter or not this Winter, the reduction of the army would go on steadily by the process of absorption. He hopes that this process will in less than a year reduce the infantry to 22,000 men, and the other corps in proportion. He expressed himself in opposition to the wholesale reduction as proposed by some members. The army appropriations have been reduced by the House from $43,000,000 to $34,000,000.

JOHN BROOKS, a prominent merchant for forty years, and first Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, died in that city on Friday, aged 84.

Our Buenos Ayres letter, dated Jan. 14, and printed in another column, is at hand. It contains interesting facts in relation to the events following the capture of Villeta, as well as the full text of the correspondence between Marshal CAXIAS and President LOPEZ. The former requested the latter to surrender, and thus to terminate the hostilities. LOPEZ, however, refused. The Allied forces thereupon attacked and routed him. The latest news our correspondent sends us announces the capture of Asuncion. No details, however, are given.

The canal officers are to be appointed on the 10th of March—the Canal Board having fixed upon that day for that purpose, and for the adjustment of the toll sheet and the selection of deposit banks. The competition is already very lively, and it will increase as the day approaches.

Mr. CHARLES AXT, of Crawfordsville, Ga., was found dead in his bed on Wednesday, morning with his throat cut from ear to ear and his skull crushed in. An illegitimate son of the deceased by a mulatto woman has been arrested as implicated in the murder. When arrested he was at the door of the wine cellar, about two hundred and fifty yards from the house. In the cellar a vest of the murdered man was found, and his pocket-book, containing $47, in the possession of the youth arrested. The son had been severely punished by the father on the day preceding the murder.

Mr. THOMAS B. BRYAN, an Illinois gentleman writing home from Washington, says that an immense crowd is expected in that city to witness the inauguration of President GRANT. He offers an unfurnished house for the occupancy of such Illinois soldiers as bring their blankets, knapsacks and rations, but says there will be no room in Washington for some time to come for office seekers.

A nugget of gold weighing three pounds was taken from the claim of POUCHO & Co., near Yroka, Cal., on the 14th of January. Its value is estimated at $500, there being some quartz mixed with it.

HART L. STEWART, who was the defendant in the notorious Stewart divorce case, which was tried two years ago in Chicago, died on the 5th inst. The unfortunate troubles which followed the trial threw a cloud over the rest of his life and undoubtedly hastened his demise.

The fall of snow this Winter, in Canada, shows an increase of 38.77 inches over the mean twenty years. The entire amount, if it had lain as it fell, would have been about ten feet. At present the snow is four feet deep in the fields.

Among the visitors to Washington at the inauguration will be the Burgesses Corps, of Albany. Beside the part which this corps will take in the inauguration ceremonies, they have obtained the favor of a visit to Gen. GRANT. The visit will be made to him wholly in the spirit of military courtesy as the General of the Army of the United States.

Four years ago ROBERT UZEE and his wife lived together in New-Orleans. ROBERT had a cousin named HENRY, who also lived in the same house. HENRY gained the affections of ROBERT's wife, which aroused the injured husband's jealousy, and culminated in their separation, ROBERT's wife going with HENRY. No actual estrangement existed beyond the separation. The cousins even went fishing and hunting together at Pass Manchac, where ROBERT shot HENRY and surrendered himself to the Police authorities, alleging that the deed was committed accidentally. A few days ago Mrs. UZEE presented herself before the Superintendent of Police in New-Orleans, and brought a charge of willful murder against her own husband, stating that she saw him shoot his cousin HENRY. The case is now awaiting examination.

Three men named DICKENS, HUMPHREY and WILSON, were sitting at supper last Friday evening at DICKENS' home, near Raleigh Springs, Tenn., when a party of ruffians burst in upon them shooting indiscrimnately. Col. DICKENS was wounded, but managed to escape and give the alarm. When assistance arrived, one man and a colored woman were found dead and the house plundred.

The proposition to increase the salaries of the Massachusetts Supreme Court Judges from $5,000 and $5,500 to $7,000 and $7,500 has been defeated in the Legislature by a heavy majority.

A well-known and respected miller, named JOHN ANSELL, was found dead in a pile of feed near Rhinebeck yesterday. He had been missing for some days, and upon search being made was discovered as stated above. The body was frozen stiff, but the real cause of his death could not be determined.

The burglar who robbed the safe of Messrs. CAMBERLING & PYNE, of this City, of a large amount of bonds, has been captured in Cincinnati. By the skillful management of the case on the part of the detectives employed, $60,000 of bonds were recovered.

The examination of the books of WHITE & EARICKSON and THURMOND & Co., of St. Louis disclosed the fact that the former failed to report to the United States revenue officers sales to the amount of 23,000 pounds of tobacco, on which there is due a Government tax and penalty of $21,000. THURMOND & Co. sold 28,500 pounds more than they returned. Their tax and penalty due the Government is $26,500.

Purchases have been made in Paris and London of casts from celebrated antiques, selected by the Council of the Yale School of Fine Arts, as the beginning of a historical museum of sculpture for the College.

One of the Oriental Powder Company's mills, at Gambo Falls, in Gorham, Me., blew up on Saturday. A man named SHAILES had his leg broken. No other person was injured.

A Western man, writing from Washington, says he is "saddened with the conviction that corruption in high as in low official positions, in national as in municipal affairs, is the canker gnawing at the very vitals of the Republic, and threatening to undermine its institutions."

A preliminary meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac will be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, at 12 o'clock this morning. Officers in the City not already registered are requested to hand in their names previous to the meeting. The grand reunion will take place to-night at the same place.

Rev. J. N. PULLMAN preached last evening in the Thirty-fifth-street Universalist Church, on the subject of "Universalism in the Early Christian Church."

A mass meeting of German Republican and Democratic citizens was held yesterday afternoon at the Stadt Theatre, Bowery. From four to five thousand persons were present. Gen. F. SIEGEL opened the meeting, and resolutions were adopted expressing his opposition to any prolongation of time or hindrance of naturalization, while approving of abolishing existing abuses.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Arizona*, we are in receipt of our Panama correspondence. Our correspondent reports that the State is quiet. The authorities continued to seize and to sacrifice the property of Americans and other foreign merchants in Aspinwall in payment of onerous and illegal "commercial contributions." The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* was at Panama, and the gunboat *Nipsic* had sailed from Aspinwall on a cruise.

Cotton was less freely offered and was in more demand on Saturday, at an advance of about ½c. ⅌ ℔. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hogs and Lard favored buyers, on a light business. Pork was lower, but more inquired for at the reduced figures. Sugars were active and buoyant. Freights dull. Monday will be observed as a close holiday in business circles down town.

## The Senate and the Tenure of Office.

It is evident the Senate does not intend to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, or to permit Gen. GRANT to make removals from office without their consent. Under all professions of confidence in Gen. GRANT, and desire to aid and support his Administration in all possible ways, Senators clearly mean to keep these fetters on his hands. They know perfectly well that corruption and imbecility in office is the greatest of the many evils from which the country suffers,—and that a thorough, vigorous reform in this respect would do more than anything else toward reducing the heavy taxation which weighs upon the people, and paying the public debt. But for all that, they do not intend that Gen. GRANT shall have the power to accomplish that reform. He shall not remove a single office-holder, unless for reasons first submitted to them, and by them first pronounced sufficient. This was the clear result of the debate of Saturday, which is to be renewed to-day, and which will end in leaving the matter just where it is.

The motive of this determination is very plain. It does not indicate any *general* lack of confidence in Gen. GRANT on the part of Senators, but only a lack of confidence in *their* being able to control him in the matter of removals. Each Senator has a score or more of friends in office for whom he is, of course, solicitous; if he felt quite certain of being able to retain them in place, he would care very little about imposing restraints on Gen. GRANT's power of removal,—but until that doubt can be dispelled, he prefers to take no risks.

Nothing can be more absurd than the pretence that the public service can be promoted by giving the Senate control of this matter. It is quite possible that there should be some restraint upon the indiscriminate power of removal from office. Our past political experience shows clearly that it is a power liable to very gross abuse, and that there ought to be some provision somewhere for retaining deserving and valuable officials in their position. But it is equally clear that the Senate is not the proper quarter in which that power should be reposed. The idea that a body of fifty or sixty members should be required to investigate and sit in judgment on the case before a public officer could be removed, is preposterous. The time of the Senate would be wholly absorbed in this business, and the fact that, during the past three years, *not a solitary Republican office-holder has been removed with the Senate's consent*, no matter how flagrant his violations of public duty, proves conclusively how utterly inefficient and useless such a provision would be. It would simply paralyze the Executive power of removal. Every office-holder, no matter how corrupt or inefficient, would keep his place, and the abuses which have grown into such rank proportions under Mr. JOHNSON would be of necessity perpetuated under his successor. The disease has reached such a point as to require very sharp and very prompt remedies for its cure;—yet the maintenance of this law renders the application of such a remedy utterly impossible.

We do not suppose that Senators are conscious of any distrust of Gen. GRANT, or of any disposition to cripple his power and injure his Administration, in maintaining the Tenure-of-Office law; but in point of fact they could scarcely do anything better calculated to thwart his efforts at reform, and deprive him of all power to accomplish the great end of his election,—the purification of the public service,—as this.

## The Rogers Murder Once More.

Our City authorities, if there be any such functionaries, seem to have abandoned all search after the murderer of Mr. ROGERS, and have lulled the community into sympathy with their own indifference. Nobody seems to care anything about the matter any longer. Over a week has elapsed since Judge BARNARD proclaimed, with ostentatious confidence, that the real murderer was in custody and will at once be put upon trial, convicted and punished; yet the Judge seems not to have taken a single step as yet to make his promise good. He holds two or three men still in custody, but apparently without any other motive than to keep up the show of vigilance which has served to amuse the public so long, but which is not likely to do even that much longer. Even the spasmodic attempts to solve the "mystery" which for a time kept up the idea that there was any earnest effort or wish to detect the assassin, have been abandoned as useless, and things have been left to fall back into their old channel. Whether the offered rewards have been exhausted, or the confederates and companions of the murderer have succeeded in screening him—whatever may be the reason, all the parties whose special business it is to detect and punish criminals and check crime, seem to have given up even the pretence of inquiring into this particular case.

Meantime, if it be not impertinent, we should like to know whether any explanation has been found, or sought, of the suspicious circumstances surrounding JAMES LOGAN No. 2. The murderer, it will be remembered, wore a light overcoat, a thin blue flannel undercoat and a slouched hat,—the last two of which he left behind him, the coat-sleeve so stained with blood as to make it quite certain that he hurt his hand. He had with him a companion taller than himself and in the pocket of his abandoned coat was an envelope directed to "JAMES LOGAN," from which the letter had been removed. Now JAMES LOGAN No. 2 was proved by the testimony of the woman with whom he stayed in Greene-street the night before the murder, to have left the house at about the time of the murder, with a thin blue flannel coat, a light overcoat and a slouched hat, and in company with a man taller than himself; and to have come back in the evening *without overcoat or hat*, and with his hand bound up, [illegible] according to her testimony, that he had lost his coat and hat, and had hurt his hand in climbing fences to escape the Police the night before.

Now all the circumstances we have stated point to him as the murderer; if his explanation of them is true, it may relieve him from suspicion; if it is *false*, it confirms that suspicion and makes it almost certain that he is the guilty person. *Have the authorities made any attempt to ascertain whether it is true or false?* If they have, the public has been left in profound ignorance of the fact,—to say nothing of the result. If they have not, *why* not? There cannot be any difficulty in the case, except such as the authorities may have created by their tardy movements and long delay. Judge BARNARD proclaimed his purpose to put somebody on trial for this murder; why has he not done so? He said he knew who the murderer was; he must therefore have studied the case. What does he think about LOGAN's relation to it, and how, if he thinks him innocent, does he explain the very extraordinary coincidences that point so strongly the other way?

Everything indicates that the case is to be dropped—and forgotten. The authorities, as they are facetiously or ironically called, seem interested in having it dropped, when, of course, it will be forgotten; for our people care nothing about anything that has ceased to be talked about for a week. The "Burdell mystery" is some ten or twelve years old, and was a famous sensation in its time; but one of our contemporaries published the other day what purported to be a full and detailed explanation of the whole affair, and we have not yet heard of a single human being who cared enough about the matter even to *read* it. So it will be with the Rogers case. If people can be induced to stop talking about it for a month, nobody will then care whether the assassin is ever detected or not. All effort, therefore, seems bent in that direction.

## The Whisky Tax—A Model Revenue Officer.

On the 1st day of November, 1866, GEORGE W. THORN was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City and Newark. He was not confirmed by the Senate and ceased to hold the office after March 4, 1867. Prior to his appointment no whisky had been stored in the Government warehouses of that district.

On the 14th of January, 1867, one hundred and forty-eight barrels were removed from the Thirty-second District of New-York and stored in a warehouse in Jersey City, and on the same day, a transportation bond was filed with Collector THORN, and he gave a permit to remove the spirits for transportation to a warehouse in San Francisco. On Jan. 22 and 31, and on Feb. 7 and March 2, the same process was repeated, until about one thousand barrels were thus carried over from New-York to Jersey City, and at once removed to New-York upon the Collector's permit ostensibly for transportation to San Francisco, bonds having been given to the Collector under the act of June 30, 1864. The last bond for $110,000 was accepted on the day before THORN vacated his office. Of course the whisky was not taken to California, and the tax, amounting to $107,000, was lost to the Government. The five bonds were found to be utterly worthless, and in fact no trace can be found that any of the principals, sureties or witnesses ever existed. After these facts were ascertained, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directed the District-Attorney of New-Jersey to prosecute the official bond of the Collector. The bond was in the sum of $100,000, and was executed by responsible sureties residing in Jersey City. The trial began on the 11th inst., and occupied five days.

The above-stated facts were proved on behalf of the Government. The defence called Collector THORN as a witness, who swore that he *did not know that he had ever seen the bonds before; that he knew nothing about principals, sureties or witnesses; that he had never heard of any of them, and had never made any inquiries about them.* He said he intrusted all his bond business to a clerk under age, but had never given him any instructions as to inquiring after sureties. It appeared that this clerk had cautioned him about the sureties of the first two bonds, and that he had been warned that the whisky was to be brought to his district for fraudulent purposes.

Judge FIELD charged the jury very forcibly that the sureties were *responsible for the faithful discharge of this duty by the Collector*, and for the exercise of due skill and diligence by himself and his subordinates, whether he was guilty of willful fraud or not. The case was given to the jury on the 17th inst., and after a short deliberation they rendered a verdict for the United States, assessing the damages at $100,000.

We hope the very prompt administration of justice in this case may do something to teach revenue officers the nature of their duties, and their bondsmen the responsibility they assume in becoming their sureties for the faithful performance of their duties. Both parties, in a great number of cases throughout the country, stand greatly in need of such instruction; and it cannot be more directly or impressively given than by just such examples as this case affords. It is fortunate for the Government that it had in New-Jersey so vigilant and able a District-Attorney as Mr. KEASBEY and so upright a judge as Judge FIELD.

## The Outlaws of Society—A Suggestion.

In urging, the other day, the necessity of waging an aggressive warfare on the criminal classes, we had in view, also, the need of a radical change in our methods of dealing with offenders against the law. The failure of the present system is only too apparent. Every one can see that it neither prevents nor adequately punishes crime; and it is also apparent that the failure is not wholly due to dishonest or inefficient administration of the law. If it were, the remedy would not be far to seek.

A writer in the February number of *St. Paul's Magazine* suggests a modification of the present system, which is, at least, worthy of attention. Dividing criminals into two broad classes,—the casual, and the regular or professional offenders,—"those who lapse from innocence and those who live in guilt,"—he proceeds to consider the light in which the latter should be regarded by the State. In the first place, they are not objects of vengeance. "The State is not competent to apportion punishment to individual guilt, because it can never be competent to determine either the degree of guilt incurred, or the severity of the punishment inflicted." The same penalty which to one culprit would be too lenient for a theft, may, to a differently organized offender, be too severe for a much greater crime. In the next place, criminals are not to be regarded by the State as objects of compassion,—as unfortunates to be pitied and rescued,—as "weak brethren," to be petted and guided. Individual members of society may undertake this mission, but the function of the *State* is neither to regenerate offenders nor to forgive offences. It has, in fact, only one concern with the criminal classes, only one light in which to view them. It can only regard them as outlaws against society, as the common enemies of honest citizens; and its only duty, in regard to them, is to stand between them and society, for the protection of all that is pure, valuable and peaceable within it.

The plan of retributive punishment has failed. The very means we take to protect ourselves against criminals, tend to make more and worse criminals every year. Under the present system, every man comes out of jail a worse character than he entered. This is especially true of young offenders, imprisoned for short terms. Shut out from all honest ways of getting a living, on liberation they almost always resort to crime again, and sooner or later find their way back to jail. Under this process of education, the juvenile culprit hardens into the professional criminal. So far from reclaiming him, or deterring him from crime, society makes him an outlaw and enemy for life, confirms his hostility, and gives him every chance to improve in his profession.

The remedy for this evil suggested by the English writer is, briefly stated, no less than the entire abandonment of the present system, by which punishment is rudely proportioned to the offence, and the substitution therefor of that of indefinite incarceration. We must imprison the corrigible offenders till they are corrected, and the incorrigible ones for life;—that is to say, when a criminal who is not a casual offender falls into the hands of justice, instead of giving him two or five or ten years in jail, according to the nature of his crime, we should keep him under bolt and bar until he has ceased to be our enemy. These professional criminals, regular and permanent members of the outlaw population, are to be taken into custody, not merely because they have picked a pocket or blown open a safe, but because they are organized enemies of society, and the particular offence for which they are apprehended *furnishes the proof but not the measure* of their habitual enmity and their predatory life. It often happens that a great criminal is detected in one of his smaller offences, or is convicted of one crime only when equally guilty of fifty others; and, therefore, whatever may be the special case, it seems right that the Judge should admeasure his sentence rather to the proved character and antecedents of the prisoner, than merely to the offence charged in the indictment. To the notoriously incorrigible, he should award imprisonment for life, without hope of release; to others, imprisonment limited in duration and severity by the test of their fitness to be discharged. In this way society may permanently rid itself of its most dangerous enemies.

There may be practical difficulties in the way of this scheme, for which its author has not provided, but it certainly appears to be worthy of consideration.

## MINOR TOPICS.

For a place in GRANT's Cabinet, the Legislature of Nebraska have designated Senator THAYER, of that State. But why did they not designate the special department they desired him to occupy? If they knew he was fit for a place in the Cabinet, they must certainly have known *what* particular place he was fit for. We don't suppose, for example, they thought him adapted to the office of Attorney-General, as the *patronage* of that department is exceedingly small, and not very profitable. Probably they thought he would make a good Secretary of the Treasury, for in that department he could give a gilt-edged office to every member of the Nebraska Legislature. Or they might have thought he would fill nicely the Department of State, where he could appoint every member to a foreign Ambassadorship or a Consulship. But all this is mere idle fancy; and we can only hope that as the Nebraska Legislature have designated Mr. THAYER for the Cabinet, he himself may be allowed to choose the department he will occupy.

The President pardoned DEMPSEY (of the stationery firm of DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE) as soon as the Court had sentenced him. It is hardly worth while now for any United States Court to convict anybody of anything.

A New-Jersey Judge has been giving a warning to the criminals who have got terrified at the enforcement of law in this City not to come over into that State. He told a watch-snatcher upon whom he passed severe sentence that it was not often they got hold of such customers in Jersey, but as they would probably have to "get out" of New York pretty soon, he wished to warn them of the risk of coming to Jersey. The recent action of our New-York Courts seems to have had a very remarkable effect all over the country. If they should actually keep on enforcing the law as a permanent thing, the criminal classes will in time come to look upon its violation as really dangerous.

The Metropolitan Gas Company have obstinately resisted the order of the Board of Health directing them to close their works unless they change the process of manufacture so as to prevent noxious gases, destructive to the public health, from escaping into the external air. They have brought up chemists and professors who have furnished evidence that the malodorous gases that hang round the locality of their works are not prejudicial to health, but, on the contrary, are wholesome and invigorating. The directors of the Company could furnish proof of their belief in this theory by erecting residences for themselves in the vicinity of their works, in place of the houses now occupied by the poor and pallid people who are compelled to breathe their strengthening gases. At the same time they would find it convenient to have a graveyard close by.

The Fenians have been very bitter in their denunciations of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON; but we rather guess they will find that the release of WARREN and COSTELLO by the British Government (reported officially by cable) has been chiefly owing to his efforts. In fact, while carrying on his other negotiations, Mr. JOHNSON has been exceedingly active in inquiring into the cases of any American citizens held in durance on account of their participation in the Fenian troubles. Even the Fenians ought to give him credit for what he has actually accomplished.

The remarkable rise (four per cent.) since the opening of the year, in our Five-Twenty bonds in London, has gone on steadily, and has maintained itself at each successive point of advance. On Saturday, the London quotation stood as high as 78⅜. The investments have been on a very large scale, and the rise abroad has induced a corresponding appreciation in this market. We believe the GRANT Administration will place our credit above that of any European Government, and this will do more to bring about specie payments than all the schemes of financial prestidigitation that have been proposed in Congress.

Senators seem to be unaware of the interest taken by the people in their action (or rather inaction) regarding the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. The country desires the demolition of every barrier that will obstruct GRANT's course in reforming the awful corruption of the administrative service. The next four years will either be better or worse than the last four—for corruption, if not arrested, spreads with fearful activity. If they are worse, we will be threatened with ruin;—if better, it must be by peremptory reform, and this is impossible while the Tenure-of-Office law remains. Senators must know this, and they must know that the people know it.

As might be expected, the newspaper reporters are now beginning to chronicle "velocipede accidents." Thus far, we believe, a broken leg has been the worst case; but there have been any number of badly bruised heads, bodies and limbs. The ladies, in particular, who are beginning to attempt the velocipede, must be very careful in their practice.

A few weeks ago the Health Board and the Fire Commissioners were at loggerheads as to which possessed the legal authority to investigate the quality of the kerosene sold in the shops, and put an end to the adulterations which are constantly causing explosions and destruction of life and property. Both of them determined to take the matter in hand, but it seems that both of them gave it up as soon as they came to this determination. Neither of them has done anything, and in the meantime accidents are occurring as usual. We urge the Health Board to take hold of the matter in earnest, and enjoy the confiscations as well as the work.

The Californians, with their usual good sense, are dealing practically with the woman question, so far as labor is concerned. They have a women's Coöperative Union, which has been in existence but six months, and has already cleared $1,000, having about $8,000 in stock on hand. Their labor is directed to sewing—children's and ladies' clothing, shirts, general needle-work, &c.; and they have received three diplomas for their work from Agricultural and Mechanical State Fairs. They give employment to over 160 women. This is good; and its success shows that as soon as woman really begins to show organizing and administrative talent, the special genius of modern civilization, she will find herself admitted to any "sphere" wherein she can work effectively.

We have at last a Governor in this State who will not display any undue anxiety to let loose upon society the criminals incarcerated after due process of law. This is what Recorder HACKETT said in his late charge to the Grand Jury. As a consequence, the community, may for some years to come, expect a good riddance of the hordes of criminals upon whom the utmost penalties of the law have recently been inflicted. It is to be hoped Gov. HOFFMAN will show himself to be the friend of law and order whom the Recorder has eulogized.

Haunting one of our American colleges is an individual who becomes a candidate for any Professor's Chair whenever it is vacant. When the Chair of Hebrew was vacant, he at once became a candidate for it;—when the Professorship of Chemistry needed an incumbent, he offered his name;—when there was a vacancy in the Chair of Engineering, he pressed his claims and merits in the direction;—and he now stands ready to represent the Professorship of any other branch of science or learning at a moment's warning. It is very much the same way with some of the candidates for Cabinet appointments. We hear of men who are pressing their claims for the Treasury Department; but in case they can't have that, they are willing to take the office of Attorney-General; and if that should be out of their reach, they are "willing to take" charge of the Department of the Interior, or the Department of State, or the Navy Department, or the War Department, or the Post Office Department;—and if they should find that all these fail them, they would then be in favor of the creation of a Department of Agriculture, or of Commerce, or of the Fisheries, or of anything else, with the view of their becoming candidates for whatever Department might first be created. These individuals understand Hebrew as well as Finance, Chemistry as well as Diplomacy, Engineering as well as law, Hermeneutics as well as Fisheries, and ought at least to be rewarded for their genius by being appointed to any vacant janitorship that may be heard of in Washington or elsewhere.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT's letter, urging the abolition of capital punishment, is all very well as a piece of humanitarian oratory, but it has little reason in it. He utterly ignores *the* point, which is that certain death is the one thing most dreaded by man, and its fear the most potent preventive of the crime of murder. And besides, the solitary attempt at argument is very short-sighted. He says:

> "The real security for human life is to be found in a reverence for it. If the law regarded it as inviolable, then the people would begin also so to regard it. A deep reverence for human life is worth more than a thousand executions in the prevention of murder, and is, in fact, the great security for human life."

Reverence for life is its best security, no doubt, but Mr. BRIGHT suggests a poor way of inculcating it. If a robber steals, the law does not take his property, but "regards it as inviolable," and punishes him by imprisonment. Do the people who live by burglary, therefore, begin "also so to regard it?" Not in New-York, at least. All punishment is, of course, only partial, and neither capital punishment or anything else (till the Millennial days of universal love) will cure the earth of crime. But so far as human legal justice goes, "blood for blood" is the best known preventive of the crime against human life.

The quicksilver mines of California have become a power in the world, although their increased production has stimulated the old Almaden mines in Spain and the Austrian mines of Idria, and the price has fallen in consequence—as in London, where it is some fifteen per cent. less than four or five years ago. California now sends quicksilver to various places, which we will give in the order of their importance—the first being last: British Columbia, Australia, South America, Great Britain, New-York, Mexico and, during the past year the largest customer, China. The Chinese mines are growing, and although Americans growl at not being freely admitted, they need do no such thing. There is hardly a "camp" in California that has not a posted warning to "Asiatics" or "John Chinamen," and besides, if these patient and acquisitive workmen find plenty of gold at home, they will not spill over their surplus millions of population (of which they could spare a hundred without missing them) to justify the fears of those who don't want them in America. Long live the Chinamen and their mines, and may California keep them in quicksilver.

## The Peabody Educational Fund.

*From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

The General Agent (Dr. SEARS) of the Peabody Fund distributed in this State, last year, $20,000, of which this (Richmond) county received $1,000. The contributions from this noted benefactor will be much smaller this year, for this reason, as we learn from Dr. SEARS, that the time in which the Board of Trustees were allowed to use a part of the principal has expired. The General Agent is now limited to $60,000 per annum in his distributions to eleven States. Dr. SEARS proposes to go over the ground again this Winter, to see what has been accomplished where aid was rendered, and look after other places which were passed by.

## CANADA.

### The Nova Scotia Question—The Prospects of Mr. Howe's Election—The Civil Service—The Quebec Legislature.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

Our political world is in a state of anxious suspense with regard to the result in Mr. HOWE's constituency of Hants. Reports are more favorable for his success than they were at first, and there appears to be little doubt that his return is certain. He was followed out of Halifax by ARMAND, JONES and TROOP, the leading Repeal spokesmen, and they created quite a sensation. Mr. HOWE, however, has had time to recover from the effects of the visit of his opponents, and has since been carrying all before him. The whole of the Anti-Confederates are powerless before him, for Mr. HOWE is a host in a contest. It is now said that he canvassed Hants before deciding to take office, and was pretty well assured of the chance he would have in case of having to go back there for reëlection. It certainly says a good deal for his pluck that he preferred running the gauntlet for the Commons to accepting a seat in the Senate, which he could have done if he wished. So far as testing the question of confederation goes, the plan adopted is the best; and should Mr. HOWE fail to secure reëlection it will be useless, for the present, at least, to think of carrying out the arrangement entered into. Mr. HOWE is President of the Privy Council, but his failure to secure election would be the signal for his resignation, for he could not well remain in office without the consent of his constituents; indeed, he has openly told them that he will not hold office without their consent. In the event of his defeat, Mr. HOWE will have to leave the Cabinet, and Nova Scotia will continue to remain opposed to the Union. There is, though, no hope for the Repealers, after the dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE, which gave them plainly to understand that they would have to submit to their fate. It seems obvious that a change is taking place in the public mind of Nova Scotia with regard to confederation, for we hear of some three or four members of the House of Commons having followed in the wake of Mr. HOWE. The opinion gained ground that Mr. HOWE was certain of defeat, and it really looked as if he had a very poor chance, indeed; but a short time sufficed to show that his eloquence and convincing arguments were too much for his opponents, who appear to be numerous enough to crush him without the least trouble. The Repeal candidate is a man of no ability, and can say nothing for himself but what is dictated by those who are urging him on. He was formerly a strong supporter of Mr. HOWE, and a thorough Unionist until Mr. HOWE converted him. The contest excites the greatest interest throughout the Dominion, and the result is variously estimated.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Some years have elapsed since the system of indiscriminate appointments to the civil service prevailed. An act was passed at the instance of Postmaster-General SPENCE, whereby the test of merit was made the qualification for office; but Mr. SPENCE was himself the first to violate his own act. Defeated in his attempt to regain a seat in the House of Assembly, he was obliged to resign his place in the Cabinet, and was rewarded with the Collectorship of this city, which he accepted contrary to the very system he had established. The violation of the Civil Service act has been repeated in many instances, and it is well known that members hold office without the proper qualifications. The plan adopted is to make appointments on the recommendation of the local representatives, if they happen to be supporters of the Government. Even in the matter of selecting officers for the militia political influence is exercised, and the really efficient and deserving are not selected in every instance. In nothing are there more abuses than the filling up of vacancies in the public offices. The members of the Government and their supporters make it a point to serve first those who have helped them in their elections, and it frequently happens that those who have done the least service are the most fortunate. Of course there is no remedy so long as the patronage is given to the representatives. Certain revelations connected with the Excise Department have shown how sadly the system pursued is at fault. Some startling frauds were announced which turned out to be no frauds at all, and others were passed over which were of the most flagrant character. It is generally believed that persons in the Excise make a business of levying black mail; at all events it is known that frauds have been covered up by means of compromise, and the worst cases have thus been dealt with. If the party pounced upon has plenty of money, he is perfectly safe; that is, he can settle matters by paying over a handsome sum in lieu of a heavy fine to which an offence, if proved, would subject him. This sort of thing has been going on for a long time.

### THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Matters are not working smoothly in the neighboring Province. The Legislature was duly called, but suddenly adjourned for two weeks. When it reassembled at the beginning of this week, a quorum of members could not be obtained; but the following day the requisite number was present, and the business went on. There is no want of efficiency in the Government, for its members are able, and the Legislature is of fair ability. Somehow or other there is a want of unanimity in the body, and they appear to be at cross purposes, notwithstanding the Government have a very strong support. The Premier was considered popular, but as most of his colleagues are either sickly or careless attendants at Council meetings, there is an apparent want of harmony in the Cabinet, and a feeling of distrust in the Legislature. Nothing really practical has been effected, and the only satisfaction given to the House and the people, is the flattering condition of the Provincial finances. It is to be hoped that something will be done to infuse confidence, and render the Legislature of Quebec more respected than it is at present.

### THE THRASHING MANIA.

A sort of mania for pummeling newspaper men appears to prevail in this Province, four having been roughly handled and brutally assaulted within a couple of months. The first instance was that of one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* in this city, who was grossly assaulted in one of our leading hotels. Another case occurred at Brantford, some ruffian undertaking to show his superiority in brute force by assaulting Mr. LEMON, of the *Courier*, for which he was made to pay a fine of $15. The other day a councilor of the town of Dundas waylaid Mr. SOMERVILLE, of the *Banner*, in the evening, and set upon him in the most shameful manner. His case has to go to the Assizes. Still more recently, one GOODWIN attacked the Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe*, and did what he could to disfigure him. The result was a nominal fine. In every case the assault has been of an aggravated character, and only one has been dealt with as it deserved. The fellows have obtained a much greater notoriety than they anticipated, and if they had known what would be the result of their conduct, they would have acted differently. Exposure has proved too much for them.

### AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

The last of a body of men known in this Province as "the Family Compact," Hon. G. S. BOULTON, is dead, in his 72d year. The old man was born in the State of New-Yorkcoming, and after to Canada, studied law, then practiced his profession at Port Hope, and in 1824 became the County Registrar at Cobourg, which position he held until his death. He sat for twenty years in the old Upper Canada Parliament, was made a Legislative Councilor in 1847, a position he held until confederation changed the constitution of the county. He was very generally esteemed, and his consistency made him be admired, for he never changed his conservative principles, which were always of the most extreme complexion.

## A Singular Superstition of Steamboatmen.

*From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 19.*

Steamboatmen, or at least a portion of them, have a superstition that when an accident befalls a steamer that two others of a similar nature are sure to follow, making the mystic number three. Recent events present singular coincidences. In December, the *United States* and *America* were destroyed by fire. The same night the *D. M. Sechler* was burned. A few months ago the *J. P. Webb* sunk on the falls, and was followed by the *LeClaire* and *Falls City*, making in each instance the fatal number. A few nights ago the *Mittie Stephens* was burned on Red River, Wednesday the *Glendale* caught fire, and only by almost superhuman exertions was her total destruction prevented. What steamer is to fill the fatal complement of the fire fiend?

## THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

If Chief Justice CHASE, or Mr. Justice FIELD, of California, both of whom were nominated to the Bench of the Supreme Court by Mr. LINCOLN, had acted in harmony with Justices DAVIS, SWAYNE and MILLER, nominees also of Mr. LINCOLN, the unqualified opinion pronounced by the majority of the Court in the Bronson case would not have been given. When its full scope comes to be known, and that the impression with which the decision was received, limiting its operation to the particular case of a contract in which *coin* was specified, was due to correspondents and to no qualifying language in the opinion itself, the people of the United States will be profoundly stirred.

It was probably a part of the design of the Court to prevent the full and great surprise which would be felt if the whole scope of the decision had instantly been known. The apparent force of the blow has undoubtedly been broken, and we apprehend that it is part of the scheme to postpone the other cases till next year. The cases undecided have no opportunity for artifice. The question in them is squarely presented, whether the act applies to debts contracted prior to its passage payable in *lawful money* merely. As nearly every State Court has decided in the affirmative on this question, the concurrence of five judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, out of the eight of which the Bench is composed, is required to inform the country next year that the case of BRONSON in truth decides all others in which the contract preceded the act.

The well-known tendencies of that portion of the Bench—Messrs. NELSON, GRIER and CLIFFORD—who owe their elevation to TYLER, POLK and BUCHANAN, left scarcely a doubt where they would be found, but it could scarcely be supposed that two nominees of Mr. LINCOLN would join them in a decision which overthrows the policy to which much of the success of the war was due. Mr. CHASE gravely tells us that Congress could not have intended to force upon creditors the acceptance of paper for a debt due in gold. Inasmuch as there were no other debts whatever than debts of that description, it is impossible that this can have been supposed by the Court to have been the intention of Congress. Congress meant nothing else than what we are told it did not mean. The language of the act, that the bills should be a legal tender for *all* debts and demands meant what were *then* debts and demands, and could not have meant exclusively what at the time had no existence. The Legal-tender act of Great Britain was applied to suits then pending and to debts then existing, and prevented arrests for their recovery if a tender of the Bank of England notes had been made and was refused. The chief object of our act was precisely that which the Court says it cannot suppose was its object. This essential power of the Government to resort to a forced circulation of its securities when all other means fail, to save it from destruction, is thus frittered away as if it were an impertinent interference with the rights of citizens who owe obedience and claim protection. The decision would cripple us if driven to a new conflict before the spread of the precious metals over the Union. What would constitute the debt-paying medium to-day in case of war if the Legal-tender act were not in force and debts had been contracted payable in specie? To what degradation would the Treasury notes fall if during the emergency of a great war they were unavailing for all present debts, and applicable only to future debts? Who would sell his property on time if his debtor could tender notes which the creditor could not use to pay the previous debt incurred for the same property? The depreciation of such a currency would make its use of no value to the Government. The extreme folly of creating a currency in war which has this inherent weakness bestowed upon it is attributed by the Court to Congress. The decision, in truth, wrenches from Congress an effectual, indeed a necessary, war power, and places this country at the mercy of others. The blow to those who conducted the country through the perils of war comes from their own friends, elevated to the bench in the midst of the conflict. The President who made the nomination, were he alive, would reproachfully say

> "'Twas his own pinion that impelled the steel."

It is an old apothegm that hard cases are the wreck of the law. Justice MILLER, with a clearness and force which do him honor, shows that although the contract with BRONSON'S executor called specifically for coin, it differs in no respect from all other contracts in their legal effect made at the time in lawful money, for these words mean *coin* precisely as if coin had been named. There is no escape from this reasoning, and it is to be regretted that Justice DAVIS and Justice SWAYNE did not join him in presenting an unbroken front upon this question, which is wholly free from ambiguity. But the use of the word coin showed unusual care in Mr. BRONSON, and may have produced more sympathy than ordinary cases would have occasioned. It is greatly to be regretted that this case, which stood alone—Mr. BRONSON'S peculiarities had been adopted by no other—should have afforded the means to decide absolutely the whole question, when it appeared to decide what was wholly immaterial—a case which had no counterpart in its form, though in legal effect it was like every other contract.

The theory upon which the majority of the Court proceeds in deciding the Bronson appeal is this, that there are two kinds of Legal-tender acts now in force—one relating to all contracts made prior to its passage payable in the only money then recognized as lawful, to wit, gold and silver; the other, the act of February, 1862, and subsequently applicable to contracts made since. It is true that the latter does not in terms repeal the laws in force before the war, but the old laws have remained a complete dead letter, and no one has availed himself of their provisions. Courts have given judgment in currency universally all over the Union, excepting, perhaps, in California, which had a distinct interest to force its production of the precious metals into use. The old laws were in effect repealed, and their revival at this late day will be regarded as a transfer to the Bench at Washington of the vice so common in our own tribunals of creating what is called "Court-made law," which is looked upon by many as a usurpation of Legislative power.

The policy of reviving the old Legal-tender act is due, no doubt, in part, to the unwise delay of Congress in passing the bill to legalize gold contracts. A powerful commercial interest favors the passage of such a bill to cover contracts in gold, which had no other basis for their enforcement but honor; its passage was deemed essential to California, which makes all its contracts in gold; the whole South, it is known, desired to cut loose from the banking system and draw from the residue of the world a sufficient supply of the precious metals at this favorable moment, when the commerce of the world is at a lull. These powerful influences have had their effect in the adoption of the New-York system of jurisprudence. A declaratory resolution on the part of Congress would set this matter right, as to what was the intention of the Congress of 1862 and 1863 in passing the Legal-tender acts. If they shall declare that in applying the act to all debts they meant debts then existing, it will be impossible for the Court hereafter to repeat what must have produced a twinge of conscience, that the Court could not suppose that Congress meant what it had plainly expressed. B.

## ILLINOIS.

### The Rival Woman-Suffrage Conventions in Chicago—The Murder of Gen. McConnell—Pork Packing.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

The great excitement in our city for the past two days has been the Women's Suffrage Conventions, whose sessions closed last evening. And this excitement has been quite general and absorbing, extending to all classes. The fact of there being two Conventions held at the same time, and the hostility which the leaders had manifested toward each other, tended greatly to add to the interest which attached to their proceedings.

I shall not attempt a report of the doings and sayings of the occasion, for that would be an almost interminable job, as well as a profitless one. It may be well, however, to notice the causes which led to there being two Conventions held. It simply arose from the fact that there were two classes of people engaged in the movement. On the one hand there were some of the most respectable and influential men and women of the State—ministers, lawyers, judges, and others who occupy prominent positions in society. Among the clergy were Dr. EDWARD BEECHER, E. G. TAYLOR, ROBERT COLLYER, E. J. GOODSPEED, and many others. The women leaders embraced some of the most talented and active in all good works and public benevolent enterprises of the West. The Convention which met in Library Hall was, therefore, essentially a religious body, and embraced as great an amount of talent as any State Convention that was ever held in Illinois.

On the other hand, the Convention at Music Hall was composed of very different elements. The leaders were of the spiritualistic order—women and men who have rendered themselves notorious in all the follies and nonsense of the "spiritual" humbug, and whose reputation among staid and respectable people is at a low ebb. These, being repudiated by the real leaders of the suffrage movement, sloughed off, and operated on their "own hook." Their Convention was an entire failure, and attracted very little attention. Its doings were of no account, and only confirmed the public sentiment in regard to the wisdom of the better sort in refusing to have anything to do with the "free love," "affinity" men and women, who only serve to bring the cause into contempt.

The Library Hall Convention was a grand success, so far as numbers, enthusiasm and the character of the proceedings were concerned. Of course, as in all miscellaneous public bodies, there were some undignified things done and said—and so, I believe, there were also in Congress the other day. The President, Mrs. M. A. LIVERMORE, however, I think displayed more ability than did the presiding officer of the Joint Convention of both Houses, though she had her Butler in the person of a Unitarian clergyman, who, as agreed on all hands, made an ass of himself. But he was handsomely taken down by ANNA DICKINSON, whom the crowd would hear.

Mrs. STANTON, as you well know, is a lady of eminent ability, and in her lecture and speeches she appeared to the best advantage. And Miss ANTHONY, despite all the sneers which have been leveled at her, is equal at least to most men on the platform. Dr. EDWARD BEECHER spoke with his usual power and eloquence, and ROBERT COLLYER with the enthusiasm and geniality which are a part of his nature; Judge BRADNELL with his characteristic impetuosity, and Rev. E. G. TAYLOR argued the matter logically and eloquently. And so I might go on; but a full description, or even a brief allusion to all the speakers, would exceed my space.

What the ultimate result of the Convention will be, of course, it is impossible to foretell. But it has created an interest in the movement and an excitement in relation to it, never before known in this section. And I think the cause has risen in public estimation, and gained largely in strength, through the proceedings which have been had. Agitation sets the Western mind to thinking, and thought, with us, generally leads to action, when there is anything of importance involved. I do not exactly prophesy that our Constitutional Convention, which will be held during the present year, will accord the right of voting to women; but I shall not be surprised to see a clause to that effect submitted to a vote of the people—and I hope it will be.

As a sequel to the Music Hall Convention, there is the following announcement in the daily papers: "Commencement of the Revolution: Overthrow of the Present Legal Marriage"—a paper by Mrs. MILLS, one of the leading "spirits" of that Convention, which is to be published in the *Chicagoian*, a journal of literary pretensions, under spiritualistic control. It is such stuff as this, emanating from the affinity-ists, who persist in dragging down the suffrage question to their own level, that sets the better portion of the community against the whole movement. But these barnacles attach themselves to every cause, and even the Republican Party has suffered immensely from the vagaries of impracticable Radicals who rush to extremes.

MURDER OF GEN. M'CONNELL.

The murder of Hon. MURRAY McCONNELL, at Jacksonville, has created more excitement throughout the State than did any similar event in our history. He has been a prominent man among us for the last half century, and although always an active Democrat, has ever had the respect of the people. He was well known in Chicago, where he had many business relations, and was familiar to the Bar of the whole State. The cruel circumstances attending his murder—the time, broad daylight—all conspire to heighten the interest thrown around the affair. There is a general conviction in the public mind that the murderer has been arrested. The circumstances all point to the man ROBINSON, and the "plot is constantly thickening around him."

THE OUTER HARBOR.

Our citizens are considerably exercised over the action of the lower branch of the Legislature of the State, in relation to our "Lake front." That body has assumed the ownership in the State, in what everybody supposed belonged to the city, and have proceeded to make a disposition of the same. A bill has passed—49 to 29—giving to the Illinois Central Railroad three blocks, from Randolph to Monroe-street, for which it is to pay the city $800,000;—to the city the remainder of what is known as "Lake Park," located between Michigan-avenue and the track of the Central, including the basin between the shore and the track, which may be sold and devoted to business purposes, and the proceeds, with 800,000 received from the railroad, is to constitute a general City Park fund. And to finish up, the Central Road is confirmed in the claim which it has recently put forth to the riparian right to all the submerged land east of its track, and at the bottom of Lake Michigan, as far out as the jurisdiction of the State extends. This it is proposed to convert into an artificial harbor, and the railroad is required to pay the State seven per cent. upon the net proceeds of the improvement. As the city claims all this property, and right of property, under grants from Congress and the State, it is probable the matter will have to go into the Courts for final adjudication. It is a "big thing," and rights or claims on either side will not be yielded until the last remedy is exhausted.

PORK PACKING.

The season of pork packing having closed, a summary of the results has been published. The figures foot up as follows:

| | Live Hogs. | Dressed. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Season, 1868-9 | 546,527 | 51,427 | 597,954 |
| Season, 1867-8 | 683,823 | 87,251 | 801,299 |

The reason of this large falling off is the shortness of the hog crop throughout the entire West. This is shown most emphatically by the high prices which have ruled during the season.

The results of beef packing are as follows: Season, 1868-9, 26,950; season, 1867-8, 33,352. Here also is a considerable falling off. If I am correctly informed we may look for a still further decrease of beef packing in Chicago, year by year, until we shall not excel in this business. Our packers are transferring the sphere of operations to Texas, and some of our heretofore heavy houses have packed largely there the present season, and one of the heaviest, I am informed, proposes to operate there altogether another season. Cattle can be fattened and slaughtered there without the trouble and expense of driving them to Illinois, and pasturing them here, especially under the difficulties and disabilities which result from the "cattle disease," which is unknown in Texas.

OUR LEGISLATURE has behaved very badly this Winter, "doing many things it ought not to have done, and leaving undone many things it ought to have done." It has dawdled along until the constitutional limit of the session is exhausted—that is, as long as the Constitution allows pay to the members—and it has hardly entered upon its legitimate business. The members will of course have to steal from the State in some shape, in order to get compensation for their unpaid-for services. They have also been seized with a mania to undo what was done by their predecessors. The Southern Penitentiary law has been repealed, and bills introduced to repeal the State-house and Internal Improvement laws. The Governor has been compelled to interpose his veto on much crude and ill-digested legislation, and on the whole the people's representatives "have made a pretty mess of it." Grinding axes appears to be a principal business with our law makers, and private or local measures, which pay, alone seem to be deemed worth considering.

THE WEATHER.

Judging by the mildness of the atmosphere and the "balmy breezes" which do blow upon us, we should conclude that April had arrived. And we have other indications. The Spring birds have come back to their haunts—especially the bluebirds, which are disporting themselves in the trees of the southern suburbs of the city. They have been egregiously humbugged into the belief that a few bright and genial days make a Summer, or they know more than we do about it, and have come back to stay.

General business is fair. Land speculation is rampant, especially in the southern part of the city. It is also extending north; but on the west there is so much land that the speculators are chary about touching it.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

OPERATIC.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK has once more stepped quietly into the leading position. It is a fact, as curious as it is sure, that the present season is a success. The Academy of Music has never looked more brilliant than it did on several occasions last week, when its capacity was frequently tested. The *matinée* on Saturday (L'Africaine) was full, as, indeed, was the *matinée* on the preceding Saturday. Mr. MARETZEK has secured this result by very hard work. It is no joke to play three such operas as "L'Africaine," "Belisario" and "Robert le Diable" in a single succession. And these works, it must be remembered, were given in more than a passable way. There was a performance in Brooklyn too, on Thursday, so that, with the *matinée* here, the company really played five times in the severest of all modern works. Now that additions have been made to the chorus, and the orchestra is more combined in its efforts, there is little to find fault with in the performances. It is well enough to clamor for novelty in the way of solo artists,—and we have clamored with the rest and shall probably howl again. But who in his senses would think of enjoying new artists just now? It was regarded, only a fortnight ago, as an act of almost criminal rashness to attempt Italian opera within the walls of the Academy of Music, now or ever. Had the experiment failed, Mr. MARETZEK would have had no sympathy. The verdict would have been, "served him right." It was his intention, knowing this, to have abandoned a profession which for twenty years he has pursued in the face of every difficulty. There is a great deal in the reflection that a man of indomitable energy, pluck, and perseverance even *thinks* of abandoning an idea that he has entertained so many years, especially where he knows that a good many people were from the first anxious that he should do so. Is it not absurd thus at the offset of a mere experiment to require impossibilities at his hands! A false issue, too, has been raised on the subject of *mise-en-scene*. It is said by several journalists that if Italian opera be put on the stage in the same style as opera bouffe it will "draw" to the like degree. There is no evidence whatever to justify such an assumption. Italian opera *is* put on the stage as well, and twenty times better in Paris than opera bouffe, yet who ever heard a word at the Italiens running three hundred nights in succession? Opera bouffe appeals to the masses with just sufficient piquancy and elevation to touch the better sort. It resembles burlesque which does precisely the same thing, but in a more familiar way. It is burlesque that has killed or is killing opera bouffe. We do not mean to say that a vast deal has not yet to be done for grand opera. But certain facts should be remembered. As an institution it was prosperous before the fire destroyed the old building. The fire and the delay in erecting the present edifice ruined the manager, who with a large company on his hands had to roam from town to town, and in this futile vagabondage to lose what little was yet left. We have no doubt that when Mr. MARETZEK sees his way clear—and one good season will convince him—he will do as he has always done, bring us the best artists that can be procured. In the meantime we may be permitted to observe that the present company is by no means so inferior as certain parties would have us infer. Mme. LAGRANGE does not possess so fresh a voice as of old, but she is a grand artiste. If mere freshness is wanted, it can be found in Mme. STATES, whose voice is lovely in quality and unusual in quantity. No doubt it would be monstrous fine if both could be rolled into one; but as no ingenious Yankee has discovered, or even patented, a way of doing this, the only thing a manager could do was to engage both. Miss KELLOGG will not be objected to. She has won for herself a foremost place in the world of art, and probably don't care whether she is objected to or not. This will insure her acceptance by an intelligent public. There is Miss McCULLOCH, a young lady gifted by nature with every requisite for a leading position. There is surely no fresher voice than that which she possesses. When we come to the gentlemen we find Signor BRIGNOLI, who is still in the flower of youth compared with MARIO, and there is no one else that he can be compared to; and Signor BOETTI, with a remarkably clear and sympathetic *robusto*; and Signor HABELMANN, who divides the public favors with the best; and Signor ORLANDINI, a young and rising baritone; and Signor ANTONUCCI, the best basso we have had here since the days of MARIORI. We could continue the list, but it would be useless. The corollary is this: We never know the value of our artists until they have left us. That dreadful old school line, "familiarity breeds contempt," finds an illustration with us every season. There is always an exception to prove the rule, and this year the Academy of Music is the exception. We congratulate Mr. MARETZEK. It has always been the rule with him to lose. This year he is in a fair way of making his expenses—or more. The Winter has been mild in all parts of the world. Art, too, has its revolutions as well as nations. Enough. Let us add that "L'Etoile du Nord" will be given to-morrow (Tuesday) night, instead of to-night. The Academy of Music—which has facetiously been called a "Hop-garden"—is engaged for a regimental ball and reception to-night.

The season of opera bouffe at the Grand Opera House came to an end on Saturday evening, when the management touched lightly upon several of its former productions and revived the old *furor*. The "Grand Duchess" once more became the rage, and carried the hearts of the audience by storm. It was almost the same cast, and TOSTEE and LEDUC and LAGRIFFOUL and DUSCHESNE received four recalls after their great scene. Then there were *morceaux* from "La Belle Helene," a little vaudeville produced for the occasion, and a musical selection in which Mme. DUCLOS and M. GUIDON took part. The occasion that drew forth this remarkable feast was the benefit of Messrs. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL and DUSCHESNE. It was, of course, a success, and with kindly memories clinging about it, brings the season to a close. Mr. BATEMAN commenced operations at the Grand Opera in October last, and with the material then supplied the performances have been continued to the present time. Mr. BIRGFELD, the present manager, takes the company to Boston, where the Irma-Aujac branch is already in operation. Several members of the troupe have been re-engaged for next Fall. The existing contracts terminate in July.

Mr. GRAU, in all probability, will have the field to himself for several months to come. He has acted wisely in reproducing "Genevieve de Brabant." It is by far the best work in his *repertoire*, and will readily last until he is prepared with "La Vie Parisienne," which is in preparation. This is one of the liveliest, wickedest, most pleasant and impossible of OFFENBACH'S works. It depends mainly on the music—the story affording no opportunity for scenic effect, but the music is singularly bright and cheerful. We anticipate a success for "La Vie Parisienne."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The seventh Sunday concert was given last evening at Irving Hall, and, as usual, attracted a very large audience. The programme opened with the overture to "Euryanthe," played by the full band of sixty performers. This was succeeded by eleven other vocal and instrumental pieces, without counting *encores*. Were we to dwell on each piece, it would consume a column—which we have not at our disposal for the purpose. Briefly, the orchestra was in careful trim, and played with animation. It is now in fine working order, and presents a body of men who attack every kind of work with success. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER sang two pieces agreeably. He has a pleasant voice, a good method and an agreeable presence. Mrs. BOWLER (*nee* ANNIE KEMP,) is well-remembered in New-York. She also sang with effect. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON played his selection from "I Puritani" and the "Irving Polka." Both pieces exhibit a characteristic style and a remarkable facility of execution. Last, but not least, Mr. LEVY, the cornet player, electrified the audience with "Una Voce," which he sang on the instrument, and in a manner, be it observed, that few singers attain. He was tumultuously *encored*, and in response played with full orchestra the "Levy Waltz," a piece which, while it gives a performer like Mr. LEVY a wonderful degree of latitude for execution, is yet calculated to please the multitude. It is extremely melodious, and will, we doubt not, become popular. Mr. LEVY and the artists we have named, together with Miss JENNIE BULL, appear to-night in Providence, R. I.

At Steinway Hall Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' splendid orchestra and several well-known artists were present to attend the thirteenth regular concert. The principal orchestral item was *entr' acte* music to the drama of "Rosamunde," by SCHUBERT. It is comprised in two parts—one moderately quick, and evidently descriptive of intricate action; the other an andantino, in which the beautiful but unfortunate heroine is probably sketched. Both numbers are delightfully sweet and gentle, and again indicate the versatility of the fertile composer. There is as usual in this master a good many repetitions, some of which—except where colored by a different instrumental treatment—might be avoided. The work in any case will gain by being frequently played. There is not a tedious note in it. Of the other pieces and artists it is almost unnecessary to speak. With one exception they are known to the public. The exception is Mr. OSCAR WENIGE, a pianist, who essayed CHOPIN'S "Scherso" in B flat minor. The gentleman possesses strength and execution; he has also a good touch, when he will permit that quality to be detected. But he bangs heavily, and not always in the right place; which, to say the least, is disagreeable. We hope on some future occasion to hear Mr. WENIGE without the accompaniment of so many false notes. Miss PAULINE BIMELER sang HANDEL'S air "Lascia ch'io pianga" in a thoroughly delicious way. The lady, by the way, has a remarkably fine voice. Mr. POLLACK sang an effective romanza by CAMPANA, called "E'ver," and otherwise contributed to the pleasures of the evening. The instrumental soloists were Mr. SCHMITZ (horn) and Mr. SEIDLER (flute.)

Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER, the well-known pianist and composer, sails to-day for Buenos Ayres, where the gentleman already enjoys a high reputation. As a bravura player, Mr. PFEIFFER has had but few superiors, and we are sorry that our musical community is to lose so genial and able a gentleman.

A series of three Historical Recitals are announced to be given at Steinway Hall, on the afternoons of Saturday, the 6th and 27th March, and Saturday, April 17, at 2:30 P. M. The plan of these recitals is capital. It owes its origin, we believe, to Mr. F. L. RITTER, whose accomplished wife takes part in the vocal pieces. It is intended to illustrate all the ancient and modern schools of music—the illustrations being both vocal and instrumental. There is abundance of music for the purpose, which has been carefully edited by Mr. RITTER. All the piano pieces will be played by Mr. S. B. MILLS. Apart from the valuable instructions afforded by these recitals, there will be an opportunity of hearing much quaint music, and many pieces of the best modern school. We wish the enterprise success.

More than a passing reference is due to Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' third symphony *soirée*. It was certainly one of the best of the series, and we were glad to notice that it attracted an unusually large audience. There was not much novelty in the programme, but each of the numbers was in itself good. SCHUMANN'S "Overture, Scherzo, and Finale" is now an established favorite with the public. It is youthful and spirited without being overlaid. The style is popular, and Mr. THOMAS has often played it with his small orchestra, and it seemed to us better than on this occasion. Nevertheless, it was a fine and enjoyable rendering of an acceptable production by one of the most powerful minds of the last generation. The Choral Fantasie, by BEETHOVEN, opus 80, is also well known to the public, especially the *Muso Allegro*, which has been dished in every possible way, and was finally served up by the master himself, disguised as the "Hymn of Joy," in the Ninth Symphony. BEETHOVEN was always anxious to bring around him all the musical elements, feeling pretty sure that he could control them. In the "Choral Fantasie" he introduces the piano-forte, as well as a chorus and orchestra. The effect is felicitous, but it may be questioned if the piano, on the whole, does not have the best of it. To a certain extent it leads all the others. The culminations are, of course, very good, and the score is filled with those ingenious episodes of thought and sentiment for which BEETHOVEN was and always will be famous. Usually the work is played carelessly, for it does not present inordinate difficulties. On this occasion it was admirably interpreted. The orchestra played thoroughly well, and without too much claim for itself. The members of the Mendelssohn Union did not find themselves overtaxed, and sang clearly and in good time and tune. The piano part was intrusted to Mr. MILLS, who played it with his usual power and remarkable wholeness of artistic ease and effect. The same gentleman played a piece by the eminent pianist, Herr TAUSIG, the great modern European light—he ought to be called the great European heavy—of piano-forte playing. The piece enjoys the airy and glittering title of the Ungarische Zigeunerweisen, and is, as this brief whisper indicates, another rehash of the eternal Hungarian Gypcy melodies, to which we would gladly say good-by. HERR TAUSIG has picked out the most crooked of the lot, and has wrought them together in a wonderfully skillful manner. A very ingenuous and patient mind is perceptible throughout, but there is no imagination, and no other form of the "divine afflatus" that we can detect. Of course, HERR TAUSIG knows the resources of the instrument and of his own wonderful executive powers. There is not an effect that he cannot chase out of the piano. The piece is probably the most difficult ever written; and herein is its charm, for it is not likely to be heard very often in public. Mr. MILLS, we fancy, will monopolize it. No one could play it better—not even the composer himself. Every passage was traced with the accuracy of a master; the melodies were revealed with clearness, and every note was delivered with perfect roundness. The *finale* is brilliant, and this was played with such superlative power that Mr. MILLS literally brought down the house. There can be no doubt that for showing off a pianist, or a piano, the work is important—and the piano (STEINWAY'S) was one of the finest we have ever listened to, albeit somewhat out of pitch in the Fantasie. As an encore Mr. MILLS played CHOPIN'S posthumous etude in C sharp minor. LISZT'S symphonic poem of "Tasso" was again repeated by Mr. THEO. THOMAS. It is a work of great musical interest, and brought the concert to a close. The members of the Mendelssohn Union also sang PALESTRINA'S beautiful and melodious double chorus, "Fratres ego enim," with much effect. Altogether the *soirée* was very acceptable.

### Theatrical.

There is a perplexing variety of entertainment within the reach of the habitual as well as the occasional play-goer just now. His appetite for the most sedate, or the most absurd, or the very best, or the very worst character of performance is equally to be gratified. Nineteen places of amusement are open, and each presents an animated programme adapted to the tastes that prevail at present in theatrical quarters; three of these are devoted to French and Italian opera and the German drama, eleven to theatrical performances proper, (or improper!) two are claimed by the Ethiopian minstrels, two by those heroes whose preferences are for liberty and variety, and one is a circus! In the theatres are to be found the extremes of the drama, and every intermediate phase of it; SHAKESPEARE has a perch for the moment in three of them, English burlesque riots in four, comedy has a slight foothold in one, pantomime a firm grasp upon another, and melodrama obtains a hearing at the remaining two. What more can the roving heart desire? Most of these entertainments, strange to say, are very largely attended, and for once neither managers nor critics may assail that poor maligned body, the public, for any lack of appreciation! The best class of performance has its crowded audience as well as the silliest, and if burlesque nonsense does happen to be vociferously applauded in its appropriate temples, SHAKESPEARE'S wit is equally acknowledged in those theatres where he has been patronizingly taken in and done for. It is a fact that Mr. BOOTH'S nightly receipts are fully as large as those of Messrs. JARRET & PALMER, while the only theatres that languish at this moment are the New-York and the Broadway; and the cause of failure in the latter is to be ascribed rather to the shabbiness of the representations given, than to the class.

One remarkable feature of the New-York stage just now, too, is the somewhat universal presence of English performers, and the dreadful preponderance of Cockney pronunciation that one has to endure in connection with the invasion of the blonde-haired Bow-belles. Eminent diplomatists have lauded a "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent," but the praise of the "dear English aspirate" is yet to be sung. We wonder what the London public would say if four of their metropolitan theatres were to be invaded by a horde of roving actors from our shores, who dinned the worst forms of Yankee pronunciation in their ears night after night? We remember that the fastidious critics across the ocean complained very much of Miss BATEMAN'S "Amercanisms," and some of them even found fault with Mr. JEFFERSON'S accent.

There are some people, however, who may regard the importation as a luxury. To these we recommend "The Forty Thieves," "Pluto" and "Lucretia Borgia," as replete with their favorite aspirates.

The only changes from last week's programmes to be noticed for the current week occur at Brougham's, where "A Gentleman from Ireland" and "Pocahontas" take the place this evening of the unsuccessful opening bill; and at the Broadway Theatre, where Mlle. ZOE is to be seen as "The Angel of Midnight."

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are announced to play burlesque but six nights longer at Wood's Museum. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is to be revived there next Monday.

The prominent additions to the regular Tammany Company for this week include a gentleman of the name of O'REARDON, who is called "The Soul of Harmony," and who has discovered a music in glass tumblers. The invention was no doubt the inspiration of some convivial moment; at any rate, Mr. O'REARDON, in his *rôle* of "The Soul of Harmony," gathers melody from a dozen goblets, upon which he plays with a common stick. BOSCO, *fils*, is the name of another rarity, who is to appear this evening at Tammany; BOSCO, *fils*, makes music without instruments and magic without apparatus. He is almost equaled by the third Tammany star, who is named RAYNOR, and who delivers very good music from a fiddle with one string.

Mr. LINGARD'S successful burlesque of "Pluto" is to be preceded this week by REYNOLDS' comedy, "Laugh When You Can," in which Mr. G. C. BONIFACE takes the prominent part.

"The Miller of Jersey" and "The Medal of Death" are the titles of two new dramas, which are to be produced at the Bowery Theatre to-night.

This evening, Mme. VON BAERNDORF is to appear as *Juliet*, in SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy, at the Stadt Theatre.

A *matinée* will be given at the Circus to-day, to celebrate the equestrian characteristics of the Father of his Country.

"Humpty Dumpty" has its 395th representation to-night.

At the New-York Theatre, Mr. NEIL WARNER, an English tragedian, is to appear this evening as *Claude Melnotte*.

## PERSONAL.

The second and concluding volume of BROWNING'S last poem, "The Ring and the Book," will be published early in March, by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

BAYARD TAYLOR has completed the translation of the first part of GOETHE'S "Faust," and is now working on the second. The work will not be ready for the press for several months.

The English University "test oath" is in a fair way of being itself tested. For the first time the Senior Wranglership (the highest University honor) has been brilliantly won by a Jew, Mr. NUMA EDWARD HARTOG. Of course, he cannot take the doctrinal oath preliminary to receiving his merited Fellowship, since it contains the words, "*In nomine Patris et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.*" A Council of the Senate is considering his case, proposing to leave out the words which the Jew, more conscientious than many unbelieving Christians, refuses to utter. This will doubtless be a turning point in the fate of that relic of intolerant ages, and the new Parliament will be sustained by the national intelligence in abolishing religious distinctions in matters of Education.

The *World*, the *Express* and some other journals have been suddenly seized with a new appreciation of Mr. BEECHER'S brilliant abilities, and display it in connection with rather suspiciously crocodilish bewailings over his illness and threatened danger from "softening of the brain." But these gentlemen may be at ease. Mr. BEECHER has had a severe attack of influenza, and like other mortals has found it expedient, by way of variety, to take it easy for a few days while under that depressing influence—which no man who has experienced its infliction will wonder at. Mr. BEECHER has been accused of having an unnecessary softening of the *heart*; but we believe that is his weakest point, and have no doubt that his brain is tough enough yet for many a year's hard work.

A LITTLE ABSENT-MINDED.—A gentleman of this city went to Farmington Friday, and, in returning home, was obliged to wait quite a little time in the Plainville depot. While impatiently walking up and down the platform, he met a friend, and the two commenced conversing on various matters. By and by the Hartford train came to the depot, and unloaded its passengers, the conductor gave his usual cry, the whistle sounded, and the train moved off, while our fellow-citizen gazed at it in an absent manner, entirely unconscious that it concerned him at all. Just as the cars disappeared in the distance, he discovered, however, that it was a matter of importance to him, and that he must either remain in Plainville over night or walk to New-Britain, and take the evening train from that place. As it was important for him to be at home, he decided on the latter course.—*Hartford Post, Feb. 20.*

### Arrival of the Steamship Arizona from Aspinwall—$270,363 in Specie.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall, Feb. 13, reached this port yesterday. She brings the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dabney, Morgan & Co. | $84,686 21 | Fred. Probst & Co. | $12,336 00 |
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### Washington's Birthday—No Fireworks This Evening.

This being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday, and declared to be a legal holiday, no business will be transacted by our corporate authorities, and in all probability all the offices of the City and County Governments will be closed. In relation to the expenditure of $20-000 which the Common Counsel had appropriated for the proper observance of the day and evening, (in the latter it was contemplated to have fireworks exhibited at the various public squares,) at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen the resolution appropriating this amount was repealed, and, from present appearances, it is fair to presume that at least that part of the municipal programme will not be carried out, although preparations had been fully made to give the usual pyrotechnic display at the City Hall and other public places.

This evening Prof. WORCESTER will present his unparalleled stereoscopic views of Egypt and the Holy Land, in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Division-street. The entertainment is for the benefit of the senior Bible class of the Sabbath School, and promises to be well attended.

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*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Section Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

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## MARRIED.

MULFORD—MORANDI.—At Malden, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Powers, A. D. MULFORD, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J., to Miss CLARI E., eldest daughter of Francis Morandi, Esq., of Malden.

## DIED.

AYRES.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 19, ALMA MASON, daughter of Mark Ayres.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 436 West 34th-st.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

BARCLAY.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock P. M., MARGARET LAVINIA, wife of Thomas Barclay, in her 42d year.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 266 West 23d-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 23d inst. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLES.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday evening, Feb. 18, after a lingering illness, STEPHEN, youngest son of Joseph and Eliza Coles.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

FOWLER.—At his residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 21, JOSIAH Q. FOWLER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves 30th-st., New-York, at 11¼ A. M.; returning leaves Tarrytown at 5 P. M.

GARDNER.—In Wilmington, Del., on Friday, Feb. 19, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN L. GARDNER, U. S. A., aged 76 years.

LEONARD.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 20, SARAH A. LEONARD, widow of the late William B. Leonard.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 467 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock.

POST.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, LUCRETIA ANN, wife of Edwin Post, in her 64th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

RALPH.—In New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869, ANTOINETTE, eldest daughter of G. W. Ralph, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

Funeral from St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, this day, (Monday,) the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

REA.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 21, of paralysis, RICHARD REA, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 161 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WEEKS.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, JESSE WEEKS, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 465 2d-av., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Chapaqua, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The Harlem cars will leave the 26th-st. Depot at 8½ o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the train at Chapaqua.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 9. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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**TO PRINTERS.**—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 1 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FOR MARCH, 1869.

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FOR MARCH

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**NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.**

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 30,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company at *once* whether they elect to take the new stock.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.

**THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING,** prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 19, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.

**NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

**NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

**MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.**—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

**THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY** and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

**ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.**—The Company will sell, during February, $150,000 of their first mortgage bonds at 86, and a like amount in March will close the entire issue. The security is three times the amount of loan.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

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**CLOSING PRICES.**

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881. | 113 | 113½ | 5-20 Coupon, 67. | 110⅜ | 111 |
| Coupon, 1881..... | 114 | 114¼ | 5-20 Coupon, '68. | 110⅜ | 111 |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862.. | 110⅝ | 111¼ | 10-40 Regist'd.. | 103⅛ | 103⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62.. | 114⅝ | 114⅞ | 10-40 Coupon... | 109⅜ | 109¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64.. | 111⅜ | 111½ | Gold.......... | 133⅜ | 133½ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, | 112⅞ | 113 | U. S. Cur. Pac. | 101⅜ | 101½ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.. | 110½ | 110⅝ | | | |

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ALSO, for the Negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS** and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

**A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS** of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., NO. 326 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS** and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT,** and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

**EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.**
OFFICE OF THE
**GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

**NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE** Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

**THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.**—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 18, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY** have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock from the earnings of the Company, for the year 1868, payable at the office of the Company, on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from Feb. 20 to March 2. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000,
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.**
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV.,** corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
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C. C. CURTISS, }

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**SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,** Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

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**A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A** German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

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**TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTATION** through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION** originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**FIFTY-NINE LOTS,**

Situated on the
GRAND BOULEVARD,
79TH, (79th-st. is 700 feet wide and leads to the grand entrance to the Central Park,)
80TH, 81ST AND 82D STS.,
between the
CENTRAL PARK
AND
BOULEVARD,
MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 109TH, 110TH AND 116TH STS.,

being part of the estate of the late Jacob Lorillard, will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1869,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
under the direction of the undersigned.

Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

THOMAS WARD,
N. P. BAILEY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS.**
THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts.,
and only 800 feet distant from the
CENTRAL PARK,
Will be sold at auction,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
under the direction of
MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:

10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be

OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT,

and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schureman Halsted, deceased,

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for business purposes, with girders and iron columns. It is now fitted as a hotel, with the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it was erected. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's new store, of that of Lord & Taylor, the Fifth-avenue, St. Germain, St. James and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Coleman Houses. Lot 48.2 feet on Broadway, 46 feet on the rear, 82 feet on 21st-st., and 96.6 feet on the southerly line.

WEST 21ST-ST.—The plot of land situate on the south side of West 21st-st., adjoining the last described property, on the rear, being 46 feet in width by 92 feet in depth. The stables on the lot are not sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE MARBLE-FRONT STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Falconer, deceased:

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, together with the three-story marble-front store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., and known as No. 626. The basement and first story are the full depth of the lot; the second story about 90 feet, and the third story from 40 to 50 feet deep; lot 25x103 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS HOTEL.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, 44x80 feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps at office of auctioneers, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**HOUSES AND LOTS ON 78TH-ST. AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

78TH-ST.—The four three-story and basement brick houses and lots, situate on the south side of 78th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The houses are 50 feet deep, have brown-stone trimmings, papered handsomely inside, finished complete, and contain the modern improvements.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D-AV. AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 3d-av., comprising the entire front between 97th and 98th sts.

Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

DAN. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

**UNITED STATES NAVY SALE.**—BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, (by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant Navy-Yard, New-York,)

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

A large quantity of

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For full particulars call at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for catalogues. The goods can be seen at any time previous to sale by applying to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

**MORTGAGE SALE IN NEW-YORK.**

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M., at No. 35 Layfayette-place, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, large sale of handsome furniture—Rosewood and walnut parlor suites in brocatelle, plush and reps; four pier mirrors, fine rosewood marble-top etagere, walnut do., centre and side tables, Turkish lounges, rosewood and walnut marble-top chamber sets, hair and spring mattresses, wardrobes, hall stand, rosewood and walnut extension tables, dining chairs, &c.; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

JNO. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**LARGE AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR.**—By order of the Underwriters.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869,
At 1½ o'clock P. M.,

in front of their store, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square: 2,500 barrels of family flour of the following favorite brands: "Esperanza," "St. Louis XXX," "Thomas' Extra," "Messenger," "Nutuo," "Valley of Genesee," "Sunrise," "Dundas," "Coquette," damaged more or less at the late fire at No. 46 Front-st.

The damage on the majority of these packages seems to be mostly upon the exterior, while the flour itself appears to be as good as ever for bakers' or family use. Will be sold in lots to suit all purchasers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY** southwest corner of Myrtle and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, having a front of 58 feet on Myrtle-av.; buildings of brick, lately used as a stable; can be converted into three stores; worthy the attention of capitalists. For maps, apply at No. 389 Fulton-st.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF** several writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, in the room at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right, title and interests of Martin Kraft, which he had on the 1st day of May, 1867, or has had at any time subsequent thereto, in and to the lot of ground in the City and County of New-York known by street number 244 East Houston-st., said lot being 24 feet and 77-100 of a foot in width front and rear by 106 feet deep each side, with the privilege of the use of the rear of the two lots numbered 153 and 155 Second-st., adjoining the rears of the first-mentioned lot, being a leasehold interest, evidenced by a lease made James H. Phelps to said Martin Kraft, at one thousand dollars per year, payable monthly in advance, which said lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,014 of Conveyances, page 566, with the improvements thereon.—Dated Jan. 23, 1869.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 4 Wall-st.
ja25-1aw6wM*

**AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.**

ASST. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz.: 800 wooden bedsteads, 1,000 iron bedsteads, 1,600 cots, 1,400 camp kettles, 5,000 tin plates, old chairs, desks, tables, &c., &c. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Med. Purveyor, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

**SEVENTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE** of Scranton coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, 80,000 tons of coal from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during March, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.**—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., auctioneers, No. 132 Church-st., New-York City, will sell on FRIDAY, March 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a stock of general dry goods, consisting of furnishing goods, hats, caps, shirts and drawers, &c., belonging to the estate of Adolph Asher, now in bankruptcy. By order of

HENRY E. LOSEY, Esq.,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

## AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.**—JAMES M. MILLER will sell on MONDAY, March 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND,
CONTAINING ABOUT 131 LOTS,
ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

The demand for semi-rural residences must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but is also evidence that the increasing population of the City of New-York will make its suburbs indispensable auxiliaries. It is not doubted that part of Westchester County, embraced by the contemplated sale, will become a part of the great and growing City of New-York.

The great feature of Westchester County at present, in this connection, viewed from a City standpoint, is the CENTRAL-AVENUE, which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery.

It commences on the northerly side of Harlem River, directly opposite the termination of the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., and is connected with this City by the Central bridge, which spans the river at that point. The Commissioners of Central Park, when this tract shall be placed under their control, will lay out several streets and avenues, and connect them by bridges with the boulevards on New-York side.

The probable consolidation of this part of Westchester County with New-York City, the popularity of Central-av. as a drive, the proximity of the Harlem and 3d-av. cars, and the proposed underground railroad, make it at once desirable for building purposes or for investment. The location of this property is superb, and a fine view of Central-av. is presented from all points. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**BY JAMES M. MILLER.**
MONDAY, MARCH 1,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
will be sold under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee.

No. 100 Mott-st., east side, between Canal and Hester sts.—The valuable lot of land, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

ALSO, No. 102—The valuable lot of land adjoining the above, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

DELANCEY-ST.—No. 116, commencing at the corner of Essex-st., the lot of land, with the five-story brick building and store.

ALSO, No. 118 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building with store.

ALSO, No. 120 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building.

ESSEX-ST.—No. 98½, adjoining the Delancey-st. property, on the rear of lot, the three-story and brick basement building.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 100, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 102, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 104, adjoining the above, with two-story brick dwelling with attic and basement.

SECOND-AV.—Commencing at the southwest corner of 13th-st., the valuable lots of land known as Nos. 201, 199 and 197, each with four-story brick dwellings and basements.

ALSO, 109TH-ST.—Four lots of land north side 109th-st., distant 300 feet east from 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Particulars at the office.

**GOVERNMENT SALE.**

Will be sold at public auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 28 | Cast Iron Cannon. |
| 16,394 | Solid Shot, (round.) |
| 2,829 | Stands of Grape and Canister. |
| 3,827 | Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, &c. |
| 3,127 | U. S. Rifles, Cal. .54 and .58, repaired, rusty, &c. |
| 4,377 | Enfield Muskets, repaired. |
| 4,319 | Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, &c. |
| 3,130 | U. S. Muskets, Cal. .69, rusty, &c. |
| 2,279 | Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired and rusty. |
| 4,000 | Sets of Infantry Accoutrements, (old.) |
| 33,182 | Pounds of Cannon, Musket and Rifle Powder. |
| 190,000 | Pistol Cartridges, (Lefaucheux & Wesson's.) |
| 1,300,000 | Maynard's and Sharp's Primers. |
| 6,282 | Musket Bayonets. |
| 130,000 | Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought. |
| | A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets. |
| | A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, &c. |
| | A lot of Packing Boxes, &c. |

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale. Terms, Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Feb. 16, 1869.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON WEST 36TH-ST. AND VANDERBILT'S LANDING AT AUCTION.**

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SALE BY ORDER OF LEWIS CURTIS, EXECUTOR.

WEST 36TH-ST.—The very desirable first-class three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 163 West 36th-st., north side, between Broadway and 7th-av.; house 20x48 feet. Party wall east side; in fair order and contains all modern conveniences. Possession May 1, 1869. Terms, 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the auctioneers' office.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—Vanderbilt's Landing. The handsome mansion and nine lots of ground, the residence of the late Jacob M. Evans, situated north side of Townsend-av., near Bay-st., and the lands of George A. Leavitt, Esq. House is in perfect order throughout, contains heater, and built in a substantial manner by George A. Osgood, Esq. Outbuildings consist of stable and coach-house, hennery, &c. Possession April 1.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY,** and Broome and Crosby sts., at auction:

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Feb. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

BROADWAY—The very desirable plot of ground, with the two-story and basement brick stores thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and West Houston-st., being together 51 feet 10 inches in front on Broadway, and 125 feet in depth on Houston-st., sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1872, at $35,000 per annum and Croton tax.

BROOME AND CROSBY STS.—The valuable lot, with the building thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broome and Crosby sts., being 25 feet front on Broome-st., 114 feet in depth on Crosby-st., and 115 feet 6 inches on the westerly side, sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1871, at $4,000, and all taxes.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at seven per cent.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH JACOBS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1869.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMPLIN GARDNER, bankrupt.—No. 1,917.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Champlin Gardner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f15-1aw3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASA HOLT, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Asa Holt, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of March, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

f22-1aw3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAVE FRANK, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gustave Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869.

f15-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEFFERSON W. SOUTHMAYD, bankrupt.—No. 1,661.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jefferson W. Southmayd, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1869.

f22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHEL W. FREDENBURG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1869. ABEL HORTON, Assignee.

f15-1aw2wM*

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES K. SELLECK, of Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. BUDD DEACON,

FEB. 20, 1869. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH HARRIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL MYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. BELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED M. PARKER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES W. BALL, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove its debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDRES W. KETCHAM, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE J. LEVY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SENECA M. BELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIRAM A. KEITH and SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, composing the firm of KEITH & BUMSTEAD, and said HIRAM A. KEITH, and said SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, and LEMUEL ARNOLD, and EDWARD R. ARNOLD, composing the firm of KEITH, BUMSTEAD & CO.—A petition having been filed in said Court by the said Hiram A. Keith, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, praying that he, the said Hiram A. Keith, and the said Sylvester S. Bumstead, and the said Lemuel Arnold, and the said Edward R. Arnold may each and all of them be adjudged bankrupts: it is ordered that the said Lemuel Arnold and said Edward R. Arnold do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, and district aforesaid, on the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said Hiram A. Keith cause to be delivered to said Lemuel Arnold and said Edward R. Arnold each in hand, a true and attested copy of said petition, and of this order, or cause the same to be left at their last usual places of abode at least seven days previous to the day herein required for their appearance. If neither the debtors nor their last usual places of abode can be found, an attested copy of this order is to be published twice in the New-York *Daily Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York. Witness the Hon. John Lowell, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1869.

[Seal.] S. E. SPRAGUE, Clerk.

I, S. E. SPRAGUE, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, hereby certify that the foregoing order is a true copy of the original on file in said Clerk's office. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said Court, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1869. [Seal.] S. E. SPRAGUE, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Bell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1869.

f8-1aw3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOULDING, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Goulding, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f8-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMZI COOK, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Amzi Cook, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f8-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIJAH D. FREEMAN and ROBERT H. FREEMAN, individually and as copartners in the firm of E. D. Freeman & Son, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 20, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY SIMONS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON** the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAIAH A. LAHEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 22, 1869.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RANDALL W. MAIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Randall W. Main, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1869.

f22-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY OAKSMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sidney Oaksmith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1869.

f15-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES DIEM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Diem, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f15-1aw3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. ATWOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Atwood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1869.

f15-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BURGOYNE BISHOP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Burgoyne Bishop, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f15-1aw3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT** Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH C. KEYES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Seth C. Keyes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that a second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1869.

f8-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**NO. 2,012.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF** the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathaniel W. Howell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869.

f15-1aw3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT** of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN McCARTAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f15-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway.

**NO. 2,279.—IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT** Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN COVERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Covert, of the town of Marlborough, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Marlborough, Feb. 18, 1869.

MARY WIGGANT, Assignee,
f22-1aw3wM Marlborough, N. Y.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—STATE OF NEW-YORK.**—THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against J. F. NOUNNAN and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Jo. F. Nounnan & Co.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County-Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest thereon from 20th October, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1869. MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,

ja25-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER** of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

## MACHINERY.

**SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.**—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,

Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV.,** situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; also, young girls and those lately landed. City and country.

**WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION** for a very respectable woman in City or country; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, flute, &c.; or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; good references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, back room.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing machines; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 East 59th-st.

**WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH** excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes all kinds of bread, pastries and soups; does up part the washing in style; wages $14; City or country. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID** and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; will wash for a lady and child, or regular nurse; takes charge of an infant from its birth; wages $10. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE** young woman; will take charge of a baby from its infancy and do a little sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 443 East 12th-st., corner of Avenue E.

**WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART,** tidy girl to do chamberwork and waiting; is kind to children; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN,** a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day; bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to any part of the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

**WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A** situation as a thorough cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, pastries and baking; City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE** American woman, fully competent to do all kinds of cooking, or would do the work of a small family; not above her business; City or country; has good references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG** woman for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and nurse; is willing and obliging; up town preferred; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT** girl as first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** German woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds French, English and American cooking; has good City references. Apply at 330 4th-av.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT** girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 414 West 19th-st., in the rear.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT** woman as first-class cook; two years in last place; good City reference; no objection to country. Call for two days at No. 186 West 27th-st.

**WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION** to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

**WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG** woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own residence; understands French fluting. Call or address Mrs. COLLINS, No. 194 1st-av.

**WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A** situation; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 506 West 48th-st., near 10th-av.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN** girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

**A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON W. & W.'S** Machine would take Family Sewing to do at home. Is competent to complete Bridal and Infant Outfits. Address Mrs. BUTTERWORTH, No. 81 Murray-st.

**MALES.**

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN** as a first-class gardener; has had long practical experience in the growth of pines and vines, early and forcing; vines in pots, stove and greenhouse, and orchid plants; is acquainted with all the branches of the business; can take the general management of a gentleman's place. Address K. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, two days.

**WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY** a Scotchman; is a practical landscape gardener and fruit grower; also flowers and vegetables; 12 years' experience in this country; first-class references given; wife would take charge of milk and butter, if required. Address C. M., Gardener, Stamford Post Office, Conn.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO** commence April 1, by a man who thoroughly understands the business, and everything connected with it; his wife could manage the dairy; are Protestants and no incumbrances. State full particulars. Address J. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Hudson, N. Y.

**WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION** by a first-class man, (German, married,) a place with graperies, greenhouse, pleasure grounds, &c.; is a good vegetable gardener; has the best of City references. Address F. TIMMS, care of D. N. Barney, Irvington, N. Y., or inquire at No. 876 Broadway.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABILITY** and good character, a situation in a private family as coachman, to take care of horses, and make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address No. 102 East 12th-st.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN** Protestant married man as coachman or assistant gardener; can give the best of City references as to character, capability, &c. Call or address F. L., No. 111 Mercer-st., for three days.

**WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY,** sober Protestant single man as gardener, to take care of horses, cows, milk, &c., or make himself generally useful; is a good driver, &c.; good City reference; country or City. At No. 329 4th-av.

**WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION** by a single man of long experience; understands everything that belongs to the business of a gardener. Address H. M., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER** by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER** by a Protestant man; understands his business; can give the best City references. Address J. H. T., No. 1,295 3d-av., New-York.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN;** one who is well acquainted with the City; has no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** and gardener by a sober, honest and industrious man; City or country; can furnish best of reference. Address M. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN** by a married man; has best of City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

**CLERKS AND SALESMEN.**

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 35,** who is an excellent penman, a situation as entry clerk, or to do writing of any kind; or as clerk in a dry goods or grocery store; good reference. Address H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE** in business, a situation as salesman or clerk, to make himself generally useful; flour, feed and grain preferred; City or country; best of reference. Address H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED—A GARDENER, (PROTESTANT,)** single, or, if married, without children, to take charge of a large place; must thoroughly understand the care of hot-houses, graperies and raising vegetables. None but those who are perfectly capable and can give the best reference need address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE** "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

**WANTED.—ALL RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS** ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, American, English, Irish, Scotch. Excellent situations, ready at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

**WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING** and commission house, a smart active boy, about 15 years of age; one who writes a good hand and lives in the City. Address, in own handwriting, K. T., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving place of residence.

**WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS** cook; one who understands her business and would be willing to do the coarse washing. Apply at No. 16 West 33d-st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

**WANTED—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHMENT** a well-educated boy; one who can board with his friends preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 2,669, with reference.

**WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. ADDRESS,** in handwriting of applicant, B. & S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—BY A CITY FAMILY OF FOUR,** a plain cook, and good washer and ironer, for the country. Application may be made at 51 East 44th-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**WE, DAVID LANE AND ROBERT A. TURNER,** copartners in the business heretofore conducted in the City of New-York under the copartnership name of LANE, LAMSON & CO., (which business is continued by us) and DAVID W. LANE, do, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, hereby certify that we intend to continue the use of such partnership name; that we are the persons dealing under such name, and that our places of abode are as follows: DAVID LANE, the City and State of New-York; ROBERT A. TURNER, Paris, in France, and DAVID W. LANE, the City of Boston, in Massachusetts.

DAVID LANE,
ROBERT A. TURNER,
Dated DEC. 22, 1868. DAVID W. LANE.
[U. S. Int. Rev. 5-cent. stamp canceled.]

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE....DAURE....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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|---|---|
| CUBA....Feb. 24 | RUSSIA....Mar. 17 |
| JAVA....Mar. 3 | CHINA....Mar. 24 |
| AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10 | CUBA....Mar. 31 |

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$80
Cabin to Paris....$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| ALEPPO....Feb. 25 | TRIPOLI....Mar. 11 |
| TARIFA....Mar. 4 | PALMYRA....Mar. 18 |

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.
NEVADA (new)....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA....March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN....Mar. 17.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.**

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| INDIA....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA....Mar. 20 |
| CALEDONIA....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA....Mar. 27 |
| IOWA....Mar. 13 | EUROPA....April 3 |

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FORBES, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)....Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 and 35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 35 and 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 and 47 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | $15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.**

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**

THROUGH LINE TO

**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.**

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Cabin. Outside. | Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $275 | $225 | $150 | $75 |

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving March 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 23d inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....Mar. 11

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS....March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN....March 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

**FOR MOBILE,**

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS,**

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known sidewheel steamship

QUAKER CITY, Capt. ELLIS,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on

SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.**

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Cabin passage $20.

**FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.** REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RIDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 4.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for his sister in a private family where there are no other boarders, and occupying their own house, in the vicinity of Carmansville; an Episcopal family preferred; the best reference given and required. Address J. C. W., Metropolitan Hotel.

**A EUROPEAN LADY AND GENTLEMAN,** with a small school, wish to find a home with a single lady, who will take a matron's supervision; location between 23d and 42d sts., and 5th and Lexington avs. Address A. Z., Box No. 366 Post Office.

**A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** room, to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. No moving in May.

**BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON 35TH-st.,** near Madison-av.; accommodations first-class; liberal arrangements for permanent party. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

**NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY** Park.—A large and nicely furnished room on second floor to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

**NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM** 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with or without board.

**NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.**—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET,** furnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

**AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.**—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

**NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN** 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

**NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.**—TO let, with first-class board, three single rooms.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,**

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.

MANUFACTURED BY THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

**MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.**—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED** Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 805 6th-av.

**MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES,** latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

## RAILROADS.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.**

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

**STONINGTON LINE.**

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Feb. 27
CORTES, NELSON....SATURDAY, March 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**VELOCIPEDES.**

We are now taking orders for our AMERICAN IMPROVED VELOCIPEDE. Pronounced by all good riders superior in every respect to any two-wheel velocipede yet produced. Parties can see them ridden, and decide for themselves, by calling at our repository. TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO., No. 620 Broadway.

**VELOCIPEDE.**—I HAVE SOME VALUABLE improvements on the velocipede, and would like to meet with a gentleman having capital to introduce them; there is money to be made in it. Address when and where an interview will be convenient, T. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE**—A PAIR OF DARK GRAY horses, 16 hands high, suitable for express, carriage or most any business; warranted sound, kind and true; sold separate or together cheap, for want of use. JACOB PRESTLER, corner Stagg and Leonard sts., Williamsburg.

**HORSE, WAGON, SLEIGH AND HARNESS FOR SALE.**—Horse young, sound and kind; 15½ hands high; $200; wagon, coupe rockaway, shifting front, $100. Apply at No. 195 South 1st-st., near 6th-st., Williamsburg.

**FOR SALE**—A HANDSOME CURTAINED carriage. Can be seen at No. 148 East 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Has been in use for a short time.

**FOR SALE**—A TOP WAGON, SUITABLE for a grocer or baker; price $60. Inquire of Mr. CLARK, No. 116 Columbia-st., City.

**FOR SALE**—TWO HORSES, WAGON AND harness. No. 79 Pitt-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**ALLEN & BROWN,**

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 96 Broadway.

JONATHAN ALLEN, JOSIAH W. ALLEN, HORATIO HENRIQUES.

Offer for sale the following desirable houses and lots at private sale:

| | |
|---|---|
| W. 14th, 4-story E. B. B. S. | E. 21st, 4-story H. S. Brick. |
| W. 17th, 4-story H. S. Brick. | W. 26th, 3-story H. S. Brown. |
| W. 18th, 4-story H. S. Brick. | W. 28th, 3-story H. S. Brick. |
| W. 20th, 3-story H. S. Brick. | W. 30th, 4-story H. S. Brown. |
| W. 21st, 4-story E. B. Brown. | W. 32d, 4-story H. S. Brown. |
| W. 22d, 4-story H. S. Brown. | W. 34th, 4-story H. S. Brown. |
| W. 23d, 3-story H. S. Brick. | W. 35th, 4-story H. S. W. M. |

Also, several desirable first-class residences between 42d and 59th sts., between Madison and 6th avs., built in the best manner.

Also, a number of first-class houses and lots in desirable locations.

**REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.**

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is three stories, basement, sub-cellar and attic. It was substantially built by day's work; has fifteen rooms, many convenient pantries, closets and clothes-presses, and all in fine order. It has bathing rooms, water closets, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, and, in fine, is replete with all modern improvements. The lot is about 25x108, and the house about 25x60. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The premises may be seen any day, between 11 and 3 o'clock, on an order from J. S. REYNOLDS, painter, No. 132 West 11th-st., or from the undersigned, who will give further particulars.

WM. W. ROSE, No. 57 Cedar-st.

**HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.:**

| | |
|---|---|
| West 23d-st., three-story, h. s. bk. | $30,000 |
| West 45th-st., four-story, h. s. b. s. | 25,000 |
| West 34th-st., three-story, h. s. bk., with carpets and gas-fixtures | 20,700 |
| East 23d-st., four-story, E. b. bk., furnished | 14,000 |
| West 42d-st., three-story, h. s. b. s. | 12,500 |

**WEST 29TH-ST.**—FOR SALE, THE three-story and basement brick house No. 114 West 29th-st., near 6th-av. This is a good neighborhood, and is constantly becoming more valuable on account of its close proximity to the best business portion of Broadway, and the railway conveniences to all parts of the City. Apply to GUILLE, ALLES & CO., No. 9 West 27th-st.

**FOR SALE**—A MAGNIFICENT FULL-SIZE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 49th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; it is built in the most substantial manner, has all the latest improvements, and is heated by steam. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st. Also, a large number of others, desirably located. Printed list on application.

**"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO** be self-evident"—1st. The best business property in Brooklyn is on Fulton-av.; 2d. The most valuable lots on this great thoroughfare are those between Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., to be sold by us at the "Exchange," in New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—CHEAP, A LARGE PROPERTY in 14th-st., west of Broadway; very suitable for show-rooms for piano-fortes and many other purposes, lot being 25x112 feet; 50 per cent. of purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 55 feet; lot 98.9. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN-**stone house on 56th-st., near 5th-av., one of the best in the City; built under the immediate supervision of the owner, and lacks nothing to render it complete. Terms easy.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

**ELIZABETH-ST.**—FOR SALE, ON THE east side of Elizabeth-st., between Prince and Houston, a valuable plot of ground, comprising four lots, very desirable for business purposes. Possession May 1. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story high-stoop brick house on 29th-st., Lamartine-place; size, 22x60; lot full depth; in perfect order, and partially furnished; price $22,000.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

**AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE,** full size, built by the owner for his own residence, finished in every respect in the best manner, located on 33d-st., west of 8th-av., will be sold on easy terms.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

**FOR SALE**—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front high-stoop house, No. 124 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts. The house has all the modern improvements, and is replete with every convenience. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 80 Reade-st.

**SIXTEEN LOTS**—WHOLE FRONT OF 9TH-av., 76th to 77th-st., with four lots in rear on each street, for sale at $120,000; 25 per cent. cash, balance bond and mortgage, 3 years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

**NO BUSINESS CORNERS IN NEW-**York are more desirable than those on Fulton, Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at "Exchange."

**FOR SALE**—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, 50X100 feet, together with the houses thereon, Nos. 109 and 111 Mulberry-st.; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

**FOR SALE**—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 492 and 494 Water-st., near Rutger-st.; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

**FOR SALE**—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

**FOR SALE**—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 120 East 41st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; price moderate. Apply to W. M. SMITH, No. 18 John-st.

**A NEAT THREE-STORY BROWN-**stone house on 50th-st., near Lexington-av.; 20x48; all improvements complete; $24,000; terms easy.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

**CENTRE-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—The buildings and lots Nos. 243 and 245 Centre-st.; 42.2 feet front by about 64.4 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—ON 44TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., one of the most complete houses of the size ever offered in the market. Apply to owner on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**AN ELEGANT FIVE-STORY BROWN-**stone English basement house for sale, in 30th-st., near 4th-av.; size 18.9x60x98.9, with sub-cellar; $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 16 West Washington-place; size, 22x46; lot 95. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 247 West 51st-st., near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on premises.

**FOR SALE**—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 35 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.; convenient and excellent location. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

## COAL.

**THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.**—SCRANTON COAL AT RETAIL.—Stove, grate and egg, $6 50, delivered; chestnut, $6, delivered. None better in the market for domestic use, steamers and factories. General Office No. 28 Exchange-place. Auction sales monthly. Yards—Foot of 34th-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg; corner of Degraw and Bond sts., Brooklyn; No. 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Scranton Docks, Jersey City.

## GROCERIES, &C.

**EXTRA GOLDEN DRIPS,**
WHITE DRIPS,
SILVER DRIPS,
SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP.

The above choice articles of TABLE SYRUP manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, are of superior flavor and quality.

HARRIMAN & WALLACE, Sugar Refiners.

Office Nos. 6 and 8 Trinity-place, New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**WANTED**—GOODS TO SELL ON COMMISSION, by a Pittsburg, Penn., house, with ample storage room, large city acquaintance, and represented by travelers through Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia; first-class references and security if required. Address Box No. 1,328 Pittsburg, Penn.

**DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL** Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.**

VERY GREAT SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.

Now the nightly resort of the ELITE AND INTELLIGENCE OF THE LAND. POPULAR PRICES.

ADMISSION....50 CENTS.
ORCHESTRA CIRCLE AND BALCONY CIRCLE, 25 CENTS EXTRA.
ORCHESTRA STALLS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
GLORIOUS BILL THIS WEEK.

First appearance of THE WORLD RENOWNED JOHN BOSCO FILS in his very celebrated FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION.

MARKED NOVELTY OF THE AGE:

The three great musical wonders of the nineteenth century, O'REARDON, in his wonderful performance, entitled TOMBLERICON; the great RAYNOR, in his surprising and unequaled solo on THE JAPANESE FIDDLE ON ONE STRING, and the marvelous JOHN BOSCO, in his extraordinary musical performance without the aid of ANY INSTRUMENTS!

First appearance of THE GREAT MUSICAL CLOWNS, THE CARLO BROTHERS—GEORGE AND FRED. NEW PANTOMIME, THE GREAT BALLET, THE PEERLESS BONFANTI, THE GREAT TAMMANY COMPANY.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved Orchestra Circle....25 cents extra.
Reserved Balcony Circle....25 cents extra.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs....50 cents extra.
Seats secured at the box office SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

**THEATRE COMIQUE.**

FOURTH WEEK AND DECIDED TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE,

PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.

Unequivocally transcendent in point of Artistic Elegance, Mirth-provoking Dialogues, Magnificent Wardrobe, Superb Scenery and Transformation.

The charming ALICE DUNNING as ORPHEUS, whose superior and attractive abilities have won for her the title of THE QUEEN OF BURLESQUE.

**THE FORTY THIEVES.**

"I'd like to be a Swell, swinging round the Circle," and all songs sung in above burlesque at Niblo's Garden. Price 40 cents each.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Branch store No. 865 Broadway.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A GROWING SUBURB**—FORTY MINUTES from foot of Chambers-st., eleven trains daily each way, commutation fare only 7 cents—is RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., first station on Erie Railway; choice building plots, close to the depot, are offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

**PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**—Will sell at public auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., the finest and most desirable farm in Monmouth County, N. J., situated in Matteawan township, 15 minutes from Keyport; contains 80 acres, highly cultivated; three apple, two peach, and two pear orchards, in full bearing; all the choicest fruits in abundance; $5,000 of fruit was sold in one year; well adapted for trucking, and produces the finest wheat and grass, the yield not surpassed in the county; two farm-houses: one large mansion, modern style, marble mantels, contains 23 rooms; numerous large and commodious outbuildings, ice-house, &c.; commanding view of bay, five light-houses, the Narrows, Perth and South Amboy, Matteawan, and Keyport; is an elegant private residence or Summer boarding-house; is near the contemplated railroad from Long Branch to Jersey City. Can be divided into four farms, with dwelling and orchard on each. Terms easy. Sale positive, on account of declining years of owner. For particulars address ALFRED WALLING, Keyport, or call on ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York, or JOSEPH ROSE, on the premises. Steamer *Matteawan* leaves Barclay-st. at 3 P. M. daily, and propellers different hours, same pier. Parties attending sale should leave Tuesday, per steamer *Matteawan*.

**VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.**—A spacious and elegant brick residence, admirably calculated for a large family, situated within eight minutes of Brick Church Station, and sixty-five minutes from Barclay or Christopher-st., New-York. The main building is 46 feet square, the L 22x70 feet, with piazzas on all sides—two full stories with excellent sleeping rooms above the second story; dry and well-lighted basements under the whole house; heated by both steam pipes and hot air; has hot and cold water throughout the house; has three bath-rooms, two kitchens and a laundry; a good stable, with ample yards for cows and poultry; a never-failing spring of the purest water, from which the house and premises are supplied. The grounds consist of about 24 acres. The house is situated on high ground, and commands a fine view of surrounding country and New-York City. The grounds are all under-drained, and in good state of cultivation, with a large garden, well stocked with fruit, &c. There is a large pond of pure spring water, from which an ample supply of ice can be gathered yearly. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars inquire of WATSON MATTHEWS, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—AT SUMMIT, N. J., A VERY desirable homestead property, one hour from New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad, three minutes' walk from depot. The place contains four acres, well stocked with young fruit trees in bearing, and a great abundance of small fruits. The grounds are handsomely ornamented with shade trees, and are under high cultivation. The dwelling-house is modern, and substantially built of brick, 32x36, with brick wing 17x24, containing seventeen large rooms. The outbuildings consist of two barns, two-story cow-house, large ice-house, hennery, wood and coal house, all of handsome architecture, and in perfect order, the whole forming a very delightful and comfortable country residence. Lowest price, $25,000; $15,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to WM. LITTELL, Esq., Summit, or address Box No. 36, Summit, Union County, N. J.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered by many one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cold breeze, consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.

Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.

HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

**FOR SALE**—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Elegant modern double house and grounds, having all City conveniences, gas, water, &c., &c.; grounds laid out in lawn, shade and fruit trees of all kinds; coach-house, stable, &c.; ten minutes' drive from Harlem bridge, near Boulevard, and twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; neighborhood first-class; avenue lighted by gas through to New-York. Address Box No. 3,866 Post Office, New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, at South Orange; price, $8,000. Also, magnificent country seat, near the Mountain House, Montrose Station, Orange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—HUDSON RIVER, NEAR Nyack, a handsome country seat, 16 acres, all improvements, river front; also, a cottage and 2 acres, fruits, &c. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**THE BEST SITUATION IN BROOKLYN**

FOR A

PALATIAL TEA STORE.

The magnificent lot on the SOUTHEAST CORNER of FULTON and VANDERBILT AVS., having a front of 40 feet on the Great Thoroughfare,

BROOKLYN'S BROADWAY,

Will be sold at auction by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at the "Exchange,"

Together with fifty others on Fulton-av., without limit or reservation. Terms very easy.

A gentleman who made a particular examination of the splendid corner lot above-described, remarked to a friend, "This is the best situation in Brooklyn, to locate

A GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY."

**GROCERS AND RETAIL DEALERS** of all kinds are invited to examine the 50 splendid lots on Fulton-av., to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

**FOR SALE**—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x35, with extension, 13x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

**JEWELERS AND DRUGGISTS,** WHO attach great importance to elegant show windows, should not fail to secure the splendid lot, (the best for the business in Brooklyn,) with front of 40 feet, situated on the corner of Fulton and Vanderbilt avs., to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. This lot will in a few years command Broadway prices. Visit the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., and secure maps.

**FOR SALE**—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick front dwelling on north side of State-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.; house 25x46 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet; price low and terms to suit. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

**UNEXCEPTIONABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY.**—The 50 splendid lots, situated on Fulton-av., Brooklyn, Broadway, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.

**LOTS FOR SALE**—512 LOTS WITH LARGE front on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn; also, 18 acres south side Staten Island. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

**THE GREAT SALE OF FULTON-AV.** property, (Brooklyn,) by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, concerns business men.

## IRON WORKS.

**SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO.,**

Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 120 Chambers-st., N. Y.

SCREW BOLTS, FORGED NUTS.

For strength and finish unequaled.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**

100TH REPRESENTATION OF OFFENBACH'S GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.

Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU.

MONDAY, Anniversary of Washington Birthday,
THE 100TH REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
THE 100TH REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
THE 100TH REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH
THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH
YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.
YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.

With Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Guerretti, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Bourgoin, Petit, Goby, Mussey, Genot.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—GENEVIEVE.

SATURDAY, at 1, MATINEE.

In preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT of MME. ROSE-BELL, which will consist of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT and, for the first time in French, second act of GUILLAUME TELL.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7¾; to commence at 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.

The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.

MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled

"SCHOOL."

This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EDWIN BOOTH,

In Shakespeare's Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET;

MISS MARY McVICKER,

MISS FANNY MORANT,

MR MARK SMITH,

And the popular Tragedian,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

with an excellent cast.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation, and will be produced during the season.

**WAVERLEY THEATRE.**

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor....G. T. REEDER.
Lessees and Managers....MORRIS & WALL.

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING

THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE, and the following Charming Artistes:

Miss ELISE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, JR., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.

Byron's Burlesque of

LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,

OR,

LA GRAND DOCTRESS,

in which the entire company will appear.

Miss BETTY RIGL

in a favorite Pas de Deux.

A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

Leader of Orchestra....Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG

Box-office open for sale of seats every day at 9 A. M. Seats secured three days in advance. Matinee every SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT RECEPTION.**—All private boxes not already disposed of will be for sale at the box office of the Academy of Music on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 26,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1869.

**NOTICE.**—COMPANY TO THE SEVENTY-first Regiment Concert, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, Feb. 22, 1869, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place. In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., toward 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

JAMES GREER, Captain, and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

**LYRIC HALL.**—NO. 723 6TH-AV.—TRENOR'S fashionable Soirée Dansante, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. Cards can be had from Mr. Trenor at his rooms. New classes formed every week until May.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WILL CLOSE.**—The second Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., WILL CLOSE on THURSDAY NIGHT, March 4.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**AT NEW-BRIGHTON,** (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

**TO LET.**—SEVERAL UNFURNISHED houses to let, in good locations, at rents varying from $1,800 to $3,500 per annum. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

**TO LET**—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-houses, Nos. 19 and 21 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., suitable for private or society purposes. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

**TO LEASE**—NOS. 105 AND 107 EAST 15TH-ST., 50x103.3, 140 feet east of Union-square, consisting of two dwellings, large three-story brick building in rear, carriage-house and stable. Inquire at Office No. 105 on said premises.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN** Brooklyn.—A large double house, handsomely furnished, situated on Clinton-av., one of the best localities in Brooklyn; rent $3,000 per annum. Address N. C., Box No. 5,809 Post Office, New-York.

**TO LET**—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE HIGH-STOOP four-story and basement brick house, 25x60; 24 rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 267 West 39th-st.

**A.**—DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—NO. 325 East 41st-st., near 2d-av.; stone front, three stories, high basement, all improvements, in good order. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

**LARGE HOUSE FOR BOARDING OR** business, near 5th-av. Address, with real name, Mr. HARD, Station D.

**TO LET**—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,**

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

**FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES TO LET.**—Five large and substantially-built storehouses, on the corner of Water and Clinton sts., only one short block from the East River, and suitable for any business requiring room or weight; rent, $15,000 per annum, for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—FOR ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 50 vacant lots on 36th and 37th sts., with bulkhead and water-front on North River; 37th-st. is graded and curbed, with a pier at foot recently rebuilt. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st., or No. 54 Exchange-place.

**TO LET**—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

**TO RENT**—OFFICES IN THE FIRST-CLASS white marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, near Liberty-st.; heated by steam; suitable for lawyers, brokers, &c. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 37 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE 26x85, five-story, basement and cellar, finished in best manner; new; possession May 1; No. 27 Great Jones-st. Apply between 12 and 4, to A. BRAITHAU & CO., No. 24 Bond-st., where plans can be seen.

**TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS**—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 43x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

**TO LET**—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

**TO LET**—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS rooms in the building of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, No. 124 Bowery.

**TO LET**—BASEMENT AND UPPER PART of building of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

**TO LET**—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE large, brown-stone front store No. 287 Hudson-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED.**—ANY family going abroad and having a first-class residence, handsomely furnished, which they wish well taken care of, may hear of a very desirable tenant with only three adults in family and of the highest respectability; the rent must be moderate. Apply by note to Box No. 4,456 Post Office.

**WANTED**—A HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., and from 33d to 42d sts. Address Post Office Box No. 3,956.

**$32,000.**—WANTED, THREE-STORY brown stone house; first-class location. Address G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**

TWO PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY; AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.

Engagement of

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

LAST WEEK OF THE TWO BURLESQUES,

FRA DIAVOLO

AND THE

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

EVERY EVENING,

In which the beautiful young artist,

MISS ROSE MASSEY,

Will appear.

At 2 o'clock the great burlesque hit of the season, IXION, and the unequaled MORLACCHI TROUPE, in the beautiful fantastical ballet entitled THE WIZARD, OR ILLUSION.

Admission to Matinee—Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; reserved seats in orchestra and balcony chairs, 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Yielding to the solicitations of many patrons, the management announce the production on MONDAY, March 1, of Tom Taylor's great moral drama of the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. Florence in his great speciality of ROBERT BRIERLY.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR.

THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
AN EXTRA MATINEE ON MONDAY,
AN EXTRA MATINEE ON MONDAY,
AN EXTRA MATINEE ON MONDAY,
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,

VIZ.:

MONDAY, FEB. 22,

(WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,)

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

commencing at 2½ o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8,

AND AT ALL THE MATINEES,

will be presented

* * A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

The world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,

THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,

whose novel and extraordinary feats have created

A SENSATION WITHOUT PARALLEL,

will appear in their

ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE

NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN AMERICA,

entitled

THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE.
BAREBACK EQUITATION
BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
SOMERSET RIDING
BY ROBERT STICKNEY.
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS
BY THE MELVILLE FAMILY.
THE UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A GRAND EXPOSITION OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND STARTLING ATHLETIC FEATS.

**UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.**—TUESDAY, Feb. 23, last appearance and farewell benefit of Mme. AUGUSTE DE BAERNDORF, in her favorite character of VALENTINE. Reserved seats are to be had at Nos. 114, 701 and 820 Broadway, and at the Union League Club.

## LECTURES.

**LATE ADMIRAL FOOTE.**

Rev. L. W. BACON will deliver a lecture upon the life and character of the late Admiral FOOTE, at the Port Society's Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

**FIRST PUBLIC LECTURE** OF THE New-York Caledonian Club by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—"Self-made Men." At Ferrero's Apollo Hall.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869, at 8 P. M.

Tickets 50c. No reserved seats.

**LECTURES**—FOR SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES, by a lady who can draw a full attendance, at very moderate prices. For circulars apply at STATION L, New-York City.

## MEETINGS.

**ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—The annual business meeting of the Association, for the election of officers, will be held in the small chapel of the University, (Washington Square,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 7½ o'clock prompt.

The public meeting will be held in the large chapel on the same evening at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Dr. HENRY S. HEWIT, of the class of 1847.

The public and profession are invited.

S. S. PURPLE, M. D., President.
H. MORTIMER BRUSH, M. D., Secretary.

**COASTING TRADE NOTICE**—ADJOURNMENT.—The adjourned meeting of vessel owners, captains and others interested in the coasting trade will, in consequence of Washington's birthday, be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869, at 2½ P. M., at the rooms of the Shipowners' Association, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., New-York. By order,

THOMAS S. SANDFORD, Secretary.

**LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.**—The annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held in the rooms of the Society, No. 58 Madison-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock.

ROBT. H. BROWNNE, Sec'y.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st—For flagging sidewalks on 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.

2d—For flagging Avenue B, east side, from 15th to 16th-st.

3d—For flagging sidewalks on 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

4th—For flagging sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stones on the southwesterly corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st.

5th—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones in 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

6th—For flagging sidewalks on 48th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st—Both sides of 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.

2d—The east side of Avenue B, from 15th to 16th-st.

3d—Both sides of 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

4th—The southerly side of 23d-st., from 3d-av. to a point seventy feet westerly therefrom.

5th—Both sides of 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

6th—Both sides of 48th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house
Feb. 12, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES
AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.**—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, } Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW. } Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all arrears of Personal Taxes [illegible] to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1869. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE**—RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—Steam flowering and merchant mill; best location in the State; coal cheap; splendid mill; four run burrs; all modern improvements; will sell the whole or take third partner, an active man, with capital of $15,000.

Business large and well established.

Address proprietors for particulars.

MOORE & MYER.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1869.

**NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.**—A REPUBLICAN newspaper, with a good job office, in a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants in this State, is offered for sale; doing a good business; excellent opportunity for an enterprising man; town growing rapidly; ill health of proprietor the reason for selling. For particulars address A. B., care S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

**NURSERY FOR SALE**—LOCATED AT Geneva, N. Y., containing 24 acres, with offices, propagating houses, &c., and good stock; would sell stock and lease the property. Apply to C. H. BAKER, No. 40 Whitehall-st., New-York, or J. W. BAKER on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES and good-will of a hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing store; one of the oldest and most favorably known in the City; a fine chance for a business man with some capital. Address M. E. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

**VALUABLE STORE, PROPERTY** [illegible] Address Box No. 1[illegible] [illegible], N. J.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director....MAX MARETZEK

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the Academy of Music having been previously let for the 71st Regiment Reception, on Monday next, Feb. 22, the regular opera nights for this week will be

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 23,

LAGRANGE NIGHT,

Meyerbeer's Grand Masterwork,

L'ETOILE DU NORD,

(Star of the North.)

NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES, &c.

MME. LAGRANGE, MLLE. DURAND, MME. REICHARDT, SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, ANTONUCCI and others.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, ONLY NIGHT OF ERNANI.

MISS STATES, SIGNORS BOETTI, ORLANDINI AND ANTONUCCI.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26,

LAGRANGE NIGHT,

Only time of

LA FAVORITA.

SATURDAY, AT 1 P. M.,

GRAND MATINEE.

MONDAY, MARCH 1,

FAUST.

First appearance this season of

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Seats can now be secured for the above performances at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 22.

ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

IL TROVATORE.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**—BEGINS AT 8.

387th to 396th TIME OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
SECOND VOLUME,
WITH ITS VOLUMINOUS NOVELTIES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY } The Incomparable { GEO. L. FOX.
PANTALOON [A Friend and a Brother] C. K. FOX
UNPARALLELED POPULARITY
OF ALL THE NEW FEATURES.
FOX'S GIANT POLICEMAN,
ON HIS ROUNDS (of applause) NIGHTLY.
THE MATCHLESS SANGALI
IN HER BEWITCHING DANCES.
COSTA'S NEW AND PICTURESQUE BALLETS,
THE DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

**BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.**

24th-st., next to Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ENTIRE CHANGE.

AN OLD FAMILIAR BILL.

On MONDAY, FEB. 22.

In compliance with numerous requests, the performance will comprise the Comedy of

A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND,

and the last Edition of the popular Burlesque of

POCAHONTAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

Characters by Messrs. Brougham, Hale, Stoddart, Edmonds, Hillyard, Crosbie, Misses Germon, Newton, Winter, Firmin, Mahon, Allen, Andrews, Ames, Belle Fisher, Lyle, Clara Fisher, &c., &c.

In particularly active preparation, a

GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,

which will be produced in the most stupendously elaborate manner as regards SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and with an UNRIVALED CAST!

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!

BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL, IRRESISTIBLE.

Fourth week of the triumphant engagement of the

LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,

in the fairy spectacular extravaganza of the

FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES,
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES.
NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES,
SPLENDID MARCHES, NOVEL TABLEAUX.
A CORPS DE BALLET OF SIXTY LADIES,
AND ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

**BROADWAY THEATRE**—Admission 50c.

MONDAY, ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON,

THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY.

ANOTHER GREAT ATTRACTION, SECOND WEEK.

MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE.

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

MLLE. ZOE IN SIX CHARACTERS.

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**

MONDAY, Feb 22.

Great success of the English Tragedian,

Mr. NEIL WARNER.

MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Warner, Claude Melnotte, Buchanans Pauline, Col. Dumas: | This Grand Combination of Tragic Talent received with great enthusiasm | Bulwer's great love story, with an extraordinary cast: Warner, and the Buchanans. |

**BOWERY THEATRE.**

GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

TWO GREAT PERFORMANCES in honor of the Birthday of the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

The world-renowned MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the Queen of Athletes, on the Tight Rope. FOREST OF BONDY; OR, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS. The splendid dog LAFAYETTE, the COBBLER AND TAILOR, new drama of the MEDAL OF DEATH, VARIETIES, ONE OF THE BOYS.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

**BRYANTS' MINSTRELS**—14TH-ST.

CHANGE. FUN. LAUGH. CHANGE.
High-toned Society. The Lottery Ticket.
The Gendarmes. Genevieve de Bryant.
The Warblers from 472. What's Gawine to Happen.
SHYLOCK, the MERCHANT OF CHATHAM-ST.
OLD CLO'. OLD CLO'. OLD CLO'.
Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Dan Bryant.
Orchestra, $1; parquet, 75 cents; gallery, 50 cents. Children half price.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**

No. 585 BROADWAY.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS! ANOTHER NOVELTY! BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, Will produce on MONDAY EVENING the New Burlesque of THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, Or, "TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE." In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES and FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

**LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 SIXTH-AV.**

TRENOR'S FASHIONABLE SOIREE DANSANTE, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

Cards can be had from Mr. Trenor at the rooms. New classes formed every week until May.

## DANCING.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.**

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

**DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO.** 24 West 4th-st.; classes every day and evening. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING** classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.**—Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

**A GREAT OFFER.**—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons and organs of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

**MR. C. OTTO MULLER,** TEACHER OF the Piano-forte and Singing, established in New-York 1852, gives thorough instruction at the residence of pupils; also to young gentlemen, at No. 932 Broadway, Room No. 10, day and evening. Terms easy.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO,** cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 3 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

**A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS** Piano-fortes by JENNYS & SON, No. [illegible] East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also to rent and sold on monthly installments. Second-hand Pianos at bargains.

**PIANOS.**—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business. A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

**FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.**—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF** the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

**PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES DESIROUS** of confidential advice and treatment may consult Dr. JAMESON, (Physician to his Highness Halim Pasha, of Egypt,) at No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 40, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

**$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE** disease Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. By his Invigorator, lost manhood restored.

**DR. EVANS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-**st., is consulted successfully on all delicate complaints. Circular free.

**ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR.** EVANS, 116 Chatham-st. Dr. Evans' are the only medicines that do not drive the disease in the blood.

**DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL** restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

**DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST** cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time, than any other physician, or no charge. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages [illegible]

## THE ERIE SUITS.

### Judge Cardozo's Decision in the Erie Railroad Case.

The long opinion of Judge CARDOZO, in which he states so many reasons for his conclusion that the strange doings of GOULD, FISK and LANE "in Erie" had better not be interfered with by the Supreme Court in this judicial district, we hear was not wholly unexpected; and it differs from the decisions of Judge BARNARD, tending to the same result, in at least two particulars: First, Judge CARDOZO displays research and ability, and has draped his proceedings with all the form and deliberation known to the law, whereas, Judge BARNARD appears to have acted with sudden spontaneity; second, Judge BARNARD'S action was all to the effect that a receiver was needed, and JAY GOULD was just the man for the place; whereas, Judge CARDOZO, now that JAY GOULD is thrust out by Judges NELSON and SUTHERLAND, holds that no receiver at all is needed.

Judge CARDOZO'S proceedings have points of interest in themselves, however, as well as by way of contrast with those of his brother Judge. He appears to be fully convinced himself, that he is doing just the best thing; evidently thinks his opinion long enough, and it is immensely long for a layman to read, and thick enough, and there are parts of it not easy to see through, to cover what he seems to regard as the very proper doings, (but what the public generally regards as the unparalleled audacity and iniquity,) of the Erie management. He kindly talks in his opinion, as if it had "forever set at rest" all questions of corporate power raised by these managers, whereas, the public believes that they have so disturbed fundamental principles of power and duty in corporate management that the joint labors and wisdom of Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD will not be able to restore them and win back public confidence, if these two Judges shall do nothing but hear and decide about such matters, in the harmonious accord of their decisions thus far, during the remainder of their judicial careers.

Judge CARDOZO says that he prefers, "upon every branch of the motion, &c., to demonstrate his position by authority," which is a commendable purpose, and shows his appreciation of the fact that his action in this matter has been very closely watched by the public; and we are glad to perceive that some of his positions are well fortified; but we are bound to say that, as to others, authorities are sadly wanting; and we shall call his attention to one authority, (that of Judge CARDOZO, himself,) which, if heeded, would have kept him out of this business altogether.

While that most striking and pertinent of all authorities was not cited, some were cited of a very remarkable character; and they illustrate some features of legal administration in this City, which are giving the Courts of the First Judicial District no enviable notoriety. He refers to a case of FERNANDO WOOD as affording authority to Judge CARDOZO for interfering with Judge SUTHERLAND in this Erie business. WOOD had a case which was likely to come before a Judge from the country. He preferred (how strange!) that it should come on before a certain City Judge; and, for that reason, declined to appear at the trial, and allowed judgment against him by default. He then applied before his *favorite* tribunal to have the case opened for a new hearing; just as FISK and GOULD applied before Judge CARDOZO, to have a new hearing, when they were dissatisfied with the decision of Judge SUTHERLAND.

We do not know, and we are far from suggesting that Judge CARDOZO knows, the real cause of the application for a rehearing of the Erie case before him; but the real "historical" reason which Judge CARDOZO gives for the application in FERNANDO'S case is at least interesting, and is as follows: "I believe it is a part of the *history of the times*, and was well and generally known when the motion was made, that the *real cause* of the defendant's counsel's failure to attend to the trial, was that Mr. WOOD *declined to submit* his case before *the Judge* who then temporarily held Circuit in the City of New-York, but who resided in one of the interior districts."

Judge CARDOZO then says that FERNANDO made an application before the tribunal of his selection to have the decision against him opened, both as matter of right and as "matter of favor." We don't see the matter of right, but the "matter of favor" is very plain, and we need not say the Court was able to see, too, and that it succeeded. If we understand the argument of Judge CARDOZO, (and we may not, for it takes a smart lawyer to understand a Judge when he goes, many columns length, "into Erie,") it is this; if FERNANDO WOOD, a few years ago, could with his counsel deliberately stand by and see his case called in Court and tried *ex parte*, before a Judge fresh from the country, refusing to take any part because he preferred to look over the list of Judges, and select one most favorable to himself, and take his chances of securing them by-and-by, and if he was allowed to succeed in such a scheme, (as Judge CARDOZO, on his knowledge of "the history of the times" assures us that WOOD did succeed,) then it follows that, in these more advanced times, FISK and GOULD should be permitted to go a step further than WOOD, and have their case actually heard before a Judge a few years since from the country, and having got a decision against them, that they should be allowed to select a Judge always from the City, and have their case reheard before such selected Judge. If this be not the logic of the precedent we can't tell what it is, and hope Judge CARDOZO will tell us, for we would do him no injustice. If the "history of the times" part of the precedent has any application to the Belmont case we are unable to apply it. Some Judge or historian, who may hereafter comment on this strange case, may perhaps apply it. We dismiss this Fernando Wood precedent with this remark, that, as explained by Judge CARDOZO, it is a disgrace to judicial administration in New-York, that it reveals a condition of things which must be speedily reformed, or the Courts will not only lose public respect, but public obedience; that it was bad enough that the "part of the history of the times," cited by Judge CARDOZO, existed, even when left to sink into oblivion, but it was quite too bad to cite it as authority. Yet Judge CARDOZO is not responsible for the decisions he finds in the books, and he has a right, we suppose, to follow them, good or bad.

But it is time this practice of selecting Judges, as well as lawyers, should be ended. Nothing can be more demoralizing to Courts, or more destructive of all public confidence in them, than this practice of withdrawing cases from one Judge and procuring them to be taken possession of and heard before some other, at the mere will of the litigant. If it is dangerous to allow a litigant *to* make personal selection of his Judge as he would of his counsel before he goes to trial, how much more dangerous must it be to permit the litigant to finally try one Judge, (instead of being finally tried by him,) and if beaten, then at once take his case before another Judge selected by himself, and have the latter Judge use his power to stay all proceedings before any Judge but himself. Unless this course of proceedings, which we are assured is unknown outside this judicial district, is arrested, the most disastrous consequences must follow. It seems to us that the legal profession should look to the matter, or, some years ahead, parties may actually find it more available and cheaper to retain a Judge than a counsel! That the peril of this condition of affairs may be appreciated, and that full justice may be done Judge CARDOZO, or at least to the views he once held, we cite the following striking remarks from his opinion in a late Erie case decided by him:

> "*Schell vs. Erie Railroad Company*, 4 *Abbott's Pr. Rep.*, (*N. S.*,) *pp.* 295, 296: CARDOZO, J.: 'The idea that a cause by such manœuvres as have been resorted to here, can be withdrawn from one Judge of this Court *and taken possession of by another;* that thus one Judge of the same, and no other power, can practically prevent his associate from exercising his judicial functions, that thus a case may be taken *from Judge to Judge*, whenever one of the parties fears that an unfavorable decision is about to be rendered by the Judge who, up to that time, had sat in the cause; and that thus a decision of a suit may be constantly, *indefinitely postponed at the will of one of the litigants*, only deserves to be noticed as being a curiosity in legal tactics—a remarkable exhibition of inventive genius and fertility of expedients to embarrass a suit which this extraordinary conducted litigation has developed. * * *
>
> No one who reviews the proceedings in this litigation, can fail to see that unless the view I have taken of the question be sound, almost endless litigation and inextricable confusion may be created in nearly every case of any importance; *and above all, that if Judges of the same Court, instead of leaving its case to its due order of proceedings, shall countenance efforts to circumvent and defeat the orders and decisions of each other, the Court itself will soon justly forfeit the confidence of the public, fall into disrepute, and its usefulness be seriously impaired, if not wholly destroyed.* Such a practice as that disclosed by this litigation, of Judges sanctioning *attempts to counteract the orders of each other in the progress of a suit, I confess, is new and shocking to me.* I trust that we have seen the last, in this high tribunal, of such practice as this case has exhibited.'"

We trust so, too, but we mean to keep a sharp watch. We are not sure but some change of opinion has occurred. It is not our purpose to enter into any discussion of the legal questions decided. It is enough to say that Judge BARNARD decided a receivership was needed and GOULD was the man for it; that Judge SUTHERLAND decided that a receivership was needed and that some other person, than one of those whose wrongful acts made it necessary, was the man for it; and that Judge CARDOZO, when he had arrested Judge SUTHERLAND'S action and got supreme control himself, decided it was best, under the circumstances, to have no receivership at all!

Such a conclusion may seem strange to those who think they know something of the wonderful management of the Erie Railway Company during the last few months. They may think it strange that fourteen Erie Directors can stand by and allow the other three, without consulting them, and with no sanction of the corporation, to secretly create and sell more than twenty-three millions of the capital stock of that Company, and secretly dispose of the proceeds. They may wonder that these and other high-handed acts charged by Mr. BELMONT, and such general maladministration as has forced the Board of Brokers to prohibit the sale of Erie stock at the Stock Exchange, afford no occasion for the action of a court of justice. But let them remember that, in the ear of a court, the general voice of the people and of the Press is no more than a mere "clamor." And Judge CARDOZO'S opinion in this Belmont case contains the striking declaration that "it is the *duty* of a Judge to place himself between the accused and public clamor." And certainly, then, so long as Judge CARDOZO may discharge *his duty* by standing, or placing his opinion between FISK, GOULD and LANE and the mighty stern voice of public condemnation, he should not be blamed. It may be found a rather breezy place to stand in for a long time together. And were not his manner of getting into this case more interesting and important than anything done in it, we would dismiss the subject without another word.

Judge SUTHERLAND had made an order for a receiver in the regular way. There had been a long, full and regular hearing of the whole question before him. There was the usual opportunity for an appeal. If there was any occasion for asking a rehearing, it might and should have been asked of Judge SUTHERLAND, who is said to be a very just and lenient Judge.

But the parties did not apply before Judge SUTHERLAND, but went before Judge CARDOZO. He stayed proceedings and ordered a rehearing. When this rehearing was about to be brought on before Judge SUTHERLAND, *Judge Cardozo, by order, forbade it.* This secured to himself the sole right of further hearing in the case on the question of a receiver. No interference of one Judge with another could be more clear and complete. He got supreme control; he kept it; he has defeated a receivership, and left the Erie managers to manage still.

They are delighted. We have nothing to suggest about motives or objects. The results are manifest. It is for every one to form his own opinion of the effects of such acts upon the general administration of justice. It makes one smile, however, after reviewing these acts of Judge CARDOZO, to read in his opinion in the Belmont case that the proceedings before Judge SUTHERLAND were not marked by that "order and decorum" that should "characterize judicial proceedings." Order and decorum will doubtless soon prevail, if each Judge sets himself earnestly about rejudging every judgment of his fellow Judge.

A brief reference to another field of litigation entered upon at the date of Judge CARDOZO'S intervention, will show the present *status* of the great Erie litigation.

At this period it was discovered that a suit, appearing to have been instituted in good earnest in the name of the People before Judge PECKHAM, at Albany, to bring the Erie delinquents to account, had been discontinued, and that in its place a *faint, narrow, suspicious suit* had been instituted in the name of the People, by the Attorney-General in Broome County, before Judge BALCOM. This latter suit made the Erie Railway Company alone defendant. It appears to utterly ignore the main features, of fraud, stealthiness and illegality, by which the Erie conspirators got up and put upon the market the more than twenty millions of over-issued stock. It says nothing indicating any purpose of demanding any account of the disposition made of the vast sums of money received for bonds converted to make this stock. The order made in the suit strangely requires the present managers to retain possession of the Company's road and property. The whole frame work of the bill is such as GOULD, FISK and LANE might have framed for their own protection.

We are compelled to believe, looking as laymen at the ordinary import of the bill in this Binghamton suit, that it originated with the guilty managers of the Erie Railway Company, that Judge BALCOM has been deceived, and that the Attorney-General either has not looked far into the facts of this Erie litigation, or that he has been unfortunately misled into looking in the wrong direction. So far as we can learn, nothing has been done in this Binghamton suit of the people; and so far as we can see, nothing is likely to be done of which the guilty Erie managers will have any occasion to complain, or the Erie stockholders and creditors will have any occasion to rejoice. We know or suggest nothing in regard to the motives or theories of the Attorney-General, but we do suggest that he review the whole subject.

From all these legal proceedings we can draw only these general conclusions: that three men may, in this judicial district, get control of a vast corporation, set the other directors at defiance, issue secretly twenty, forty, or sixty millions of stock, sell it at what rates they please, do what they please with the money, get themselves appointed receivers of the illegal gains, and as such receivers buy in as much of the stock and at such rates as they please, lease all the roads between New-York and Chicago, defeat the appointment of any other receiver, render no account themselves as receivers; and there is no redress, no power in the courts to bring them to account, and the whole matter may be bowed out of court as needing no further attention; and no proceedings in the court can be taken or will be allowed to compel a disclosure as to when or how much stock was issued; when or at what rates it was sold; when or at what rates it was bought in; or as to how much money was received for such stock, or what was done with such money, or whether any of it is left. It may be this condition of matters will continue, and is all for the best.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

### Universalism in the Early Christian Church—Sermon by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, pastor of the Sixth Universalist Church, Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, preached last evening on the subject of "Universalism in the Early Christian Church," selecting as his text the works, "Philip saith unto him come and see." One of the most common objections, he said, with which the doctrine of final salvation is met, is its newness. You are little more than a hundred years old, they say, have no colleges, no writings, no history, while the orthodox creeds have an antiquity reaching back to the Apostles themselves. What though we have not? Is the enumeration of years the test of the reasonableness and purity of Christian doctrine? In our day we think it is peculiarly the question, not how old the doctrine is, but is it well founded? Have the Apostles and early fathers had nothing to say on this question of ultimate restoration? There is a class of orthodox Christians who believe that Christianity was launched from the Apostles like a ship full rigged, and fully armed, with her broadside heavy armament awaiting the contest with heathenism and Judaism, and her swivel guns at bow and stern prepared for all other heretical creeds. Few or none of the modern tests of orthodoxy will apply to the teachings of the Apostles. Their doctrines were few and simple, but when converts began to increase, the doctrines began to multiply. The Jews brought in with them their ceremonies and prejudices of Judaism, and the Greeks their subtle philosophy. Then, as in the course of time, the Church grew politically powerful through the conversion of the Emperor CONSTANTINE, and her councils, called by secular power and for political ends, first denounced that doctrine of ultimate restoration, which formed the strongest barrier against the control sought to be exercised by the heads of the Church over the ignorant masses. He then traced at length the history of the Church from the days of the Apostles and their successors, Saints IGNATIUS and CLEMENT, down to the time of ORIGEN ADAMANTIUS, nearly three hundred years after Christ. In all of the thirty years preaching, recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, no single mention is made of the word hell. This simple article of faith was "belief in Christ." John saw God only as the "God of love," and Jesus as "the propitiation of our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world." Nor in the fourteen epistles of Paul is there a semblance of "eternal punishment," but on the contrary, is manifest the belief that Christ would finally prove the victor over all things. CLEMENT ALEXANDRINUS, a writer succeeding the Apostles, believed in the final deliverance from punishment. Among the best lights of the Church at that day there existed a variety of opinions on the subject of final punishment, yet from the Council of Constantinople came its first condemnation as heretical. There are, he said, in conclusion, three interpretations from which we are left to choose. The Apostolic, which clearly sustains the broad and merciful theory of the final restoration of all things; the Mediæval, when political priestcraft seized on the doctrine of eternal punishment as a weapon of correction and oppression; and that which we may term the interpretation of the nineteenth century, in which the intelligence, experience and freedom of thought of this age is brought face to face with the teachings of the Apostles, and in the light of truth and beneath the shadow of God's eternal love we read the doctrine of eternal life vouchsafed to mankind through the death and sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour.

### Sermon on the Baptist Faith.

Rev. J. Q. ADAMS preached yesterday afternoon at the Baptist Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets, the fifth of a series of sermons on the Baptist Faith. His text was from Mathew xv., 6: "Ye have made the word of God of none effect by your traditions."

True reform, the preacher remarked, did not consist in the introduction of new principles, but in the reëstablishment of old ones from which men had strayed away. Baptists are seeking such a reform. The difference between themselves and other Protestant sects is not simply in the manner of outward baptism, for forms are of little consequence. Other denominations derive their custom of infant sprinkling from tradition, while the Baptists' doctrine of immersion is directly enjoined in the Bible. It is the supremacy of the Holy Scriptures over tradition and human customs that the Baptists wish to establish in all matters of observance and faith.

The preacher supported his argument in defence of the Baptist creed by citations from the Bible, from Dr. WOOD'S lectures, Rev. Mr. MURRAY'S letters, and also the Catholic Catechism.

### Dedication of a New Jerusalem Church.

The church formerly known as the Church of the Restoration, at the corner of Monroe-place and Clark street, Brooklyn, having been purchased by the Brooklyn Society of the New Church, has been refitted and decorated so as to assume a fresh and neat appearance. Yesterday afternoon the dedication services took place, when the sermon was preached by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of this City. In speaking of the peculiarities of the New Church he said that it was not their desire to set themselves up merely as a distinct sect of religionists; they had an object above and beyond that—the preservation and promotion of truth with a view to exalting the spiritual desires and the moral standard of mankind. Rev. J. C. AGER, pastor of the church, who took part in the services, stated that it had cost the sum of $48,000, and that the Society started out unembarrassed, being entirely free from debt. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity with an attentive and appreciative congregation.

### Ladies' Fair.

A ladies' fair will be held under the auspices of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in aid of the library fund, at their rooms, No. 473 Grand-street, junction of East Broadway, commencing this (Monday) evening, and continuing throughout the week. The fair will be under the supervision of an efficient committee of ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the different churches interested in the work of the Association.

The officers of the Committee are Mr. JAMES E. PETERS, Chairman; VAN ZANDT DAWES, Secretary, and T. G. SELLEW, Treasurer, who are ably assisted by Mrs. Dr. PLACE, Miss L. WESCOTT and Mrs. LISTRADE. Among the many attractions promised, there will be a telegraph in active operation during the fair, by which "messages of love" may be exchanged between the lads and lasses present, (the operators promise the strictest confidence,) and "Rebecca's Well" will be revived in all its ancient purity, but instead of water, lemonade will be temptingly offered to the thirsty way-fa-i-re-r by a lady in Oriental dress. Altogether, we are of the opinion that an evening will be well spent at this fair, where articles of utility may be purchased as reasonably as in the stores, having, also, the satisfaction of knowing that a good object is being benefited. No lotteries will be tolerated.

### The Newsboys' Lodging-house.

There was quite a large gathering of visitors at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Park-place, last evening, the expectation being that Admiral FARRAGUT would address the boys. The services commenced at 7:30 with singing and prayer. At about 8 o'clock Mr. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, entered the room, and during an interval of the exercises expressed to the audience his regret that owing to indisposition Admiral FARRAGUT was prevented from being present. "You know," he said, "the Admiral is very subject to attacks of rheumatism, and as the weather is so very unpleasant this evening, I could not urge the old hero to expose a life so precious to the country by undertaking the long journey down here from Thirty-sixth-street. But his interest is heartily with you, as it is with every subject looking to the benefit of mankind." The boys then sang "Land of the West," after which there was reading of the Scriptures by Mr. BRACE, and prayers and addresses by Messrs. DUPUY, GOSS, BLEEKER and others.

## THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

### German Republican and Democratic Joint Mass Meeting—Protest Against Proposed Legislation.

The German Democratic Union General Committee of this City, through their Chairman, Dr. W. SCHIRMER, and the German Republican Central Committee, through their Chairman, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, having convoked a mass meeting of German adopted citizens, to discuss the bills for the alteration of the Naturalization laws now before Congress, about five thousand citizens assembled yesterday afternoon at the Stadt Theatre, the place of meeting. Prominent German citizens of both parties sat together there on the platform. There was a large and orderly assemblage—probably from 4,000 to 5,000 persons—filling to overflowing all parts of the house. Shortly after 3 o'clock Gen. FRANZ SIGEL came forward, and was greeted enthusiastically by the audience.

The General, after having briefly referred to the joint resolutions, adopted by the Republican Democratic Committees, said that through the bills now pending in Congress, an alteration of the Naturalization laws was aimed at, which would be inimical to the interests of adopted citizens, no matter of what party. He, therefore, had believed that he would not commit an error in calling for the assistance and coöperation of his Democratic fellow-citizens, and their union with the German Republicans as regarded this question. This was no question of men and parties; it was one of principle, viz., the right of adopted citizens. The object was to abolish existing abuses, not to pass a law prolonging the time for naturalization; a law which would not make more difficult naturalization, which would not contain clauses hardly intelligible to the immigrated, which would not necessitate the installation of new officials, of a new bureaucracy. When immigrated soldiers fought to preserve the Union on the battle-field, it was not asked what party they belonged to. As little as the right of adopted citizens has been questioned then, shall it be questioned or impaired now. [Applause.] The abolition of slavery is accomplished. The distribution of political rights to those who have been in slavery is now going on. In this new constellation adopted citizens should look to taking such a position as becomes their intelligence and their material power. A people which does not guard its rights is not worthy of liberty. Any class of citizens might at any time demand their right and strive to obtain it. At this moment, when Congress is deliberating about them, they should raise their voice, to show what they thought. He concluded by moving that Hon. OSWALD OTTENDORFER take the chair.

Mr. OTTENDORFER, taking the chair, amid loud applause, said, after having expressed his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, that whatever their opinions on the political questions of the day might be, in this one it was their interest as well as their duty to be in accord. They had to coöperate now to guard the rights of adopted citizens, which were threatened by by measures pending now in Congress. They would concur with any measure abolishing frauds, but protest against the impairing of their rights. This meeting would be the signal for an agitation which would spread all over the Union, and if each one were characterized by the same dignity and order, the movement could not fail to succeed. [Applause.]

The list of Vice-Presidents was then read and adopted. It contained, among others, the names of Messrs. Friedr. Kühne, Gen. Bernheimer, Gen. Louis Burger, Henry Claussen, Jr., Albert Dung, S. L. Kapff, Gen. W. Seebach, Wm. Steinway, Jacob Windmuller. Mr. MARCUS OTTERBURG then read a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, acknowledging the necessity of Congressional action for the prevention of fraudulent naturalizations, but urging that no impediment should be placed in the way of legal naturalization, and that the prescribed time should be shortened. A memorial to Congress embracing these resolutions and submitting them to the consideration of Congress was adopted on motion of Mr. HERMAN SCHROETER.

Mr. OTTERBURG then addressed the meeting. He remarked that by native Americans naturalization frauds had been charged upon the immigrated element. It was therefore necessary to enter a protest against this accusation. They would not defend any existing abuses of naturalization laws, but they would have their modification effected in a liberal spirit. He would rather have the time shortened than prolonged for naturalization. Liberal naturalization laws were for the welfare of the country, and therefore he coöperated with his German Democratic fellow-citizens in shielding his (the Republican) party from the odium of such a law as was now proposed. As they united on the 20th of April, 1861, to preserve the Union, [Bravo,] so they would now unite in guarding their rights without question as to party.

Mr. MAGNUS GROSS then followed in a speech on the bills now in Congress. Naturalization frauds may have been perpetrated in this City, but even then the hostile spirit of those bills, especially of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S, against adopted citizens, was not justified. He reminded his hearers that this City numbers only one voter to six of the population, while in the country the proportion is one to four. This fact certainly did not look much like a fraud practiced in voting. He would not say that New-York politicians were angels, but certainly New-York City was not as bad as she was said to be. He congratulated them on Mr. CARL SCHURZ'S coöperation in this movement, reading an extract of a severe criticism on Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S bill from the *Westliche Post*, of which Mr. SCHURZ is editor. He concluded by expressing his firm belief that Mr. SCHURZ would soon, in his Senatorial chair, defend the rights of adopted citizens personally against their adversaries. [Applause.]

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Dr. MUHR, HERMANN SCHROETER and Dr. GOERCKE. A letter was read from Judge FREEDMAN, apologizing for non-attendance, and giving a historical sketch of naturalization in this country; also a comparison with European countries. In the latter, which are ruled mostly by despotic Governments, from two to three years' stay in the country are only required to become a citizen. The meeting then adjourned.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### New-York.

This (Monday) evening the mbers of Washington Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Good Samaritans, and Daughters of Samaria, will hold their sixth annual festival at Uris Academy, Fulton-street.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for the past week sets forth the following statistics: Barometer, mean, 29.671 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M., Feb. 20, 30.107 inches; minimum, at 7 A. M., Feb. 18, 29.244 inches; range, .863 inches. Thermometer, mean, 36.03°; maximum, at 2 P. M., Feb. 17, 45.5°; minimum, at 2 A. M., Feb. 20, 17.0°; range, 28.5°. On Feb. 14 it commenced raining at 8 P. M., stopped Feb. 15 at 10 A. M.; amount of water, 2.60 inches. Feb. 18 it commenced raining at midnight, changed to snow at 2:30 A. M., stopped at 8:30 A. M.; the depth of snow was two inches; amount of rain and snow water, .54 inches. Feb. 19 it commenced snowing at 7:30 A. M., stopped at 11 A. M.; depth one-half inche; amount of water, .06 inches. Total of water for week, 3.20 inches.

JOHN DONNELLY, a compositor employed on the *Sun* newspaper, attempted suicide at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence No. 20 Rutgers-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. At the time of the act DONNELLY was laboring in a fit of delirium, and not having succeeded in inflicting an immediately fatal wound, was removed to the New-York Hospital.

CATHARINE ROBBINS, residing at No. 65 Canal-street, was severely burned at an early hour yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN BOONE, aged 16 years, who resides at No. 237 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday arraigned before Alderman COMAN, of the Tombs, on a charge of stealing internal revenue stamps of the value of $75 from DAVID FELT, No. 51 Cedar-street. He had been employed in the building as an office boy, and was left by Mr. FELT in charge of his office during his temporary absence. Upon the return of the proprietor he found the boy gone, and discovered that the box containing the stamps had been stolen. The accused denied his guilt, but was committed for trial.

MICHAELS TOOHEY, being drunk and disorderly in the street Saturday night, was taken in charge by Officer SULLIVAN, of the First Precinct, and upon being searched at the Station-house, was found to have on his person a large dirk knife. Being arraigned yesterday at the Tombs, before Alderman COMAN, on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, he was committed for trial.

CHARLES YOUNG was yesterday morning found dead in his room at the Union League Club-house, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. Death had apparently resulted from natural causes, but Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased was a native of New-York, 28 years of age, and had been employed in the Club-house as a barkeeper.

The Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward announce a public entertainment at the Republican Wigwam in West Forty-sixth-street this evening. Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL will deliver the oration on "Washington and Grant," to be followed by recitations, songs and other exercises.

HENRY M. GOLDING and MICHAEL SHARPE were arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, charged with stealing five barrels of linseed oil, worth about $400. As the owner of the property lives in Newark, and could not be notified, the accused were remanded until to-day.

The officers of the Second Army Corps will meet this morning at 10:30 at the Metropolitan Hotel, preparatory to the proceedings of the meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac.

Rev. Dr. RHODES preached yesterday evening in the Stanton-street Baptist Church, on the character of WASHINGTON. The speaker said that if he were to run up WASHINGTON'S character in one phrase he should call him a man of common sense. It was this which, with his integrity and disinterestedness, won the confidence of the people of the United States and the love of the world.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the livery stable of JOHN CARPENTER, No. 1,415 Broadway, causing a damage of $200, which loss is fully covered by policies of insurance in the Continental and Niagara Companies. The building is owned by GEORGE ROOTS, and was but slightly injured.

WILLIAM GOODMAN was yesterday committed by Justice DODGE, without bail, on a charge of having been engaged in the recent burglary at No. 136 Bleecker-street. The only evidence adduced seemed to be to the effect that when Detective MURPHY was taking MUNDAY, the principal, to the Station-house, GOODMAN had approached the officer and desired to know why MUNDAY had been arrested.

MARGARET PATTERSON, aged 44 years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 533 West Fifty-third-street from the effects of intemperance. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

JAMES WEST and his wife quarreled Saturday night at their residence, No. 108 Cherry-street. The woman stabbed the man in the arm and inflicted a slight wound. She immediately escaped from the house and has not been arrested.

An officer of the Bridgeport Police yesterday arrived in the city with the requisition of Gov. ENGLISH and the warrant of Gov. HOFFMAN for the extradition of HENRY MARSHALL, *alias* Glover, who, as already reported, was arrested by Capt. SPEIGHT for alleged complicity in the robbery of the Pequonnock National Bank at Bridgeport. The prisoner will be taken to Connecticut to-day.

FRANCIS GOSS, a hand aboard the schooner *Curlew*, lying at Pier No. 48 North River, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen with a pistol he was handling. The wound was not considered dangerous.

### Brooklyn.

A fire occurred about 6 o'clock last evening in the baker's shop of Mr. WEBBER, No. 64 Vanderbilt-street. The damage sustained amounted to about $250; insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

THOMAS KIERNAN and JOHN PLUNKETT were arrested by Officer MURPHY, of the Fiftieth Precinct, on Saturday evening, on the charge of having committed a burglary on the premises of WM. PEER, Baltic-street, near Fourth-avenue, from which they took clothing valued at $37.

A fire occurred in the grocery store of JAMES CARMICHAEL, Eighteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, last night about 9:30 o'clock. Damage about $700; insured in the Brooklyn and Montauk Companies.

HUGH CULLEN, of No. 48 John-street, was robbed of $9 on board one of the Bridge-street ferry-boats, on Saturday night.

### New-Jersey.

The house of Mr. WILLIAM BALDWIN, at No. 115 Pennsylvania-avenue, Newark, was entered by thieves during Saturday night, a rear window in the basement having afforded them an avenue of admittance. Two coats of considerable value, some jewelry valued at $15, and other articles of lesser value were stolen.

CHILLIAN STICKLES, a young man who figured prominently as a witness in the Lafon trial in Newark, was arrested by Detective SMITH, yesterday, upon information that he had deserted from the regular army, while stationed at Newport, Ky., in November last. He will be returned to-day.

Mr. W. J. BRADLEY, a gentleman employed as agent of the house of J. I. READING & Co., spoke manufacturers, at Frenchtown, N. J., was the victim a few days ago of his own temporary insanity, the loss to himself and his employers being about $40,000. BRADLEY had returned from a trip to the South one day last week, and had in his possession a large sum of money, which, upon retiring for the night he placed in his trunk, intending to deposit it on the following morning. During the night he suffered to such a degree from neuralgic pains that he rose in a state of unconsciousness and threw the package of bonds and money into the stove, where it was instantly consumed.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 78¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 24¾. Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the closing prices of last evening, viz.: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. ₱ quarter for old mixed Western, and 30s. 6d for new.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—11 A. M.

Sperm Oil, £99 ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

COTTON—The market closed easier but unchanged last night.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅝. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 37.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have footed up 7,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 76s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 58s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.

Sugar, 39s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 29s. 6d. afloat.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 82¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 71f. 42c.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady at 136½f. ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 137½f. for Low Middlings afloat.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 58f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending Feb. 20: SUGAR firm, with an advancing tendency; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9¾@10¾ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, 10¾@11¾ reals; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 135,000 boxes, 11,000 hhds.; market favors sellers. MOLASSES SUGAR firm, at 7@8 reals; Muscovados firmer; inferior to Common refining, 7½@8¾ reals; Fair to Good refining, 8¾@9¼ reals; Grocery grades firm, at 9¾@10¼ reals. MOLASSES has an advancing tendency; Clayed, 5¼@5¾ reals ₱ keg; Muscovado or Common, 6½@6¾ reals. LARD firm at 22½c. ₱ tierce; 25¼c. ₱ lb. in 25 lb. tins. FLOUR quiet, at $11 75 ₱ bbl. BUTTER active, at 37c. ₱ lb. BACON advancing; quoted at 18½c. ₱ lb. HONEY firm, at 4½ reals ₱ gallon. WAX dull; Yellow, $7@$8 ₱ arroba; White, $10@$10 50 ₱ arroba. TALLOW dull, at $9 12@$9 75 ₱ cwt. PETROLEUM active, at 4½ reals ₱ gallon in bbls.; 5½ reals in kegs. POTATOES steady, at $3 25 ₱ bbl. HAMS in demand, at 19c. for Common Salted, 23c. for Sugar Cured. LUMBER dull; Yellow Pine, $21; White Pine, $20 ₱ thousand. SHOOKS declining; market supplied. HOGSHEADS, $2 12½@$2 50; EMPTY HOGSHEADS, $2 75@$2 87½. HOOPS—Market supplied; 14 feet long, shaved, $50@$52 ₱ thousand; 12 feet, $40@$42. FREIGHTS advancing; ₱ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $2@$2 12½; ₱ hhd. of Sugar $7 50@$8 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$4 75; ₱ ton to Falmouth and orders, 45s.@52s.; ₱ ton to France, 50f.@55f. EXCHANGE—On London, 14@14½ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@3 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 3½@4 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 5@6 ₱ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 24@23 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, 22@21 ₱ cent. discount.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 20.

EXCHANGE on New-York very quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and in demand, principally for low medium grades; Spring Extras, $5@$6 50. WHEAT dull but firmer, and advanced ¼c.@1c.; sales No. 1 at $1 20@$1 22; No. 2 at $1 15@$1 15¼. CORN firm and advanced ¼c.@1c.; New, 58c.@58½c.; no grade, 55c.@55½c. RYE steady at $1 19@$1 19½. BARLEY dull and weak; No. 2, sales at $1 90, at the North-Side House. WHISKY moderately active and stronger; sales at 90c.@90½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK declined 75c.@$1; sales at $31, cash. LARD declined ¼c., and small business; sales at 18¾c.@18¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12c., cash; 12½c., buyer for March. Dressed HOGS dull and easier at $12@$12 50. Live HOGS very quiet and unchanged. Beef CATTLE dull; Fair to Good Butchers', $5 25@$6 25. RECEIPTS to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

TOBACCO dull and drooping, but prices unchanged. COTTON and HEMP—Nothing done. FLOUR weak for Medium and Iowa grades; Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT declining, except Fancy to Choice Red, which is quoted at $1 45@$1 50; No. 2 at $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 at $1 32@$1 35. CORN dull and drooping; buyers off; Choice to Fancy White, 71c.@73c. OATS heavy at 63c.@66c. BARLEY quiet; Spring, $1 85@$2 30. RYE heavy at $1 30@$1 31. WHISKY dull at 93c. Dressed HOGS, $12@$12 50, on the spot; $12, buyer March 1. Bulk MEATS dull; business small; Clear Sides, 17c. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@18c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 21¼c. CATTLE dull; Inferior to Good, $3 50@$5 75; Prime to Choice, $6@$7 25. Live HOGS, $11 50@$12. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

COTTON in fair demand, and improved ¼c.; Middlings, 27½c.@27¾c.; sales, 3,850 bales; receipts, 1,158 bales; exports, 3,588 bales. GOLD, 134. Sterling Exchange, 145¼; Commercial, 143¾@144¼; New-York Sight Drafts ¼ premium. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7 25@$7 50; Treble Extra, $7 50. CORN market bare; 87c.@90c. OATS, 74c.@75c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY—Supply light; Prime, $28@$30. Mess PORK dull at $33 75. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD dull; tierce, 20c.; keg, 22c. SUGAR in good demand; Common, 12c.@12½c.; Prime, 14½c.@15c.; Yellow Clarified, 16½c. MOLASSES steady; Prime, 78c.@81c. WHISKY steady; Western rectified, $1@$1 05. COFFEE firm; Fair, 15c.@16c.; Prime, 17½c.@18½c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 20.

FLOUR dull and 25c.@50c. lower; sales, 700 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $8@$8 50 for Amber Winter, $9@$9 50 for White, and $10 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 85. CORN quiet at $1. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY held at $1 97½@$2. RYE inactive. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $29@$30; Middlings, $35 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 20.

FLOUR dull; sales, 100 bbls; No. 2 City ground Spring, $6 50. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN dull; small sales; New, 76c. on track, and 85c. for old in store. OATS dull; held firm at 65c. RYE held firm at $1 35; no inquiry. BARLEY firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Canadian, $2 10 in store. PEAS—Sales, 7 car loads of Canadian at $1 35, on the track. PORK, LARD and SEEDS dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES held firmly at 95c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 20.

FLOUR declining; Family, $6 50@$7. WHEAT in no demand; held at $1 40 for No. 2; No 1 at $1 50. CORN in fair demand at 63c.@64c. OATS firm and in good demand at 67c.@68c. for No. 1; supply light. RYE scarce and active; sales at $1 17. BARLEY active; Choice Canada, $2 50; No. 1 Canada held at $2 40; Canada Fall, $2 40@$2 45. COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 27¼c. WHISKY dull and declining; small sales at 92c. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled. Mess PORK nominally $32@$32 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 14¼c. offered. BACON neglected; sales of Shoulders at 14c.; Clear Rib Sides in no demand; Clear Sides, 17½c. HAMS heavy at 18¾c.@19c. LARD unsettled; asking rates, 19¼c.@19½c. GOLD, 133.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extra, $6@$6 25; Country do., $5 50@$6. WHEAT quiet; No 1, sales at $1 18½@$1 19½. OATS steady; No. 2 at 54c. CORN, RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. City Mess PORK at $31 50. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 16¾c.@17c. BACON, 17½c.@20c. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Pork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Sales of Mining Stocks: Alpha, $52 50; Belcher, $30; Chollar, $165@$166; Crown Point, $67@$68; Eureka, $30; Gould & Curry, $106@$106 50; Hale & Norcross, $73@$86; Kentuck, $218; Overman, $88@$88 50; Ophir, $41 50; Savage, $67 75@$68 50; Yellow Jacket, $67 50@$69 50. Legal Tenders, 75¼.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

COTTON firm at 28c.; receipts, 600 bales; exports, 300 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 50@$6 75. CORN, 73c. OATS, 80c. Dressed HOGS, $11@$12. Bulk MEATS weak; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14c. PORK, $34.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 20.

COTTON irregular; prices nominal; closing with a better feeling; Middlings, 27¾c.; sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 1,272 bales; Exports, coastwise, 1,920 bales; to Liverpool, 4,763 bales.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

COTTON quiet and easier; sales, 300 bales Middlings, 27½c.@27¾c.; receipts, 759 bales; exports coastwise, 1,185 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 20.

COTTON market firm and unchanged, sales, 149 bales Middlings at 26¾c.@27c.; receipts, 174 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales Low Middlings at 26¼c.@26½c. Receipts, 566 bales; exports, 3,605 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at $5 50. RESIN firmer at $1 75@$6 50. TAR steady at $3. COTTON dull.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 46 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56; Gold, 133¼.

[Advertisement.]

All care and anxiety removed by applying the Burglar-Alarm Telegraph. We are proving it by hundreds who are using it. Eight years' experience, and never broken through. Pamphlets sent free. Look out for worthless infringements. The rubber-coat on the street has no connection with this office.

J. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allemannia | Feb. 3 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| Cuba | Feb. 6 | Liverpool | New-York. |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Etna | Feb. 23 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Allemannia | Feb. 23 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Cuba | Feb. 24 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Nevada | Feb. 24 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | Feb. 25 | New-York | Bremen. |
| India | Feb. 27 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Bellona | Feb. 27 | New-York | London. |
| City of Antwerp | Feb. 27 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Virginia | Feb. 27 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FOR RIO, HAVANA, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| South America | Feb. 22 | New-York | Rio. |
| Morro Castle | Feb. 25 | New-York | Havana. |
| Quaker City | Feb. 27 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and West Indies, by the *South America*, close at the General Post Office at 6 A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall*—Capt. J. B. Kelly and family, W. Sonthlorg, W. G. Wood, C. Hochstetter, W. W. Lovett, A. Sebillot, Gustave Aurray and wife, A. Salomon, Mrs. Dr. Hubbard, Mrs. Jos. Hill, Jacob Halacher, Capt. Chas. B. Marvin, Mrs. H. Salisbury, A. B. Cook, M. Fishant, Alfred Metcalf, C. Atchison, Hiram Atchison, Jas. Carroll, E. J. Dempster and family, W. H. Gladwin and family, Isaac P. Jackson, Lieut. R. C. Du Bois, U. S. A., Capt. C. H. Simpson, Gov. R. C. McCormick and secretary, Mrs. J. Bluxome, Mr. Levy, F. A. Lewis, U. S. Brown, S. Aronsohn, N. A. Blume, Mrs. Harry Raynor, C. H. Deneo, A. Child, B. F. Sheldon and wife, J. D. Neill, T. J. Loomis, Henry E. Loomis, S. Mamlok, J. Hale, wife and infant, Charlie Jones, E. Adler and family, Mr. Gebhardt and family, Mrs. G. Knecht, Mrs. W. H. Don, J. W. Crow, J. A. Porter, Capt. J. A. Bailey, Mrs. Julia Johankins and two children, John Woodbridge and family, Charles Michels and family, A. T. Swan and family, Mme. Roulnot, W. C. Lee, J. Ahern, F. A. Allen, Rev. Michael Bacci, William Stretch and family, George B. Loveland, J. U. Smith, J. R. Ramsay, and a number in the steerage.

*In steamship Mississippi, from Rio Janeiro, &c.*—Mrs. Sarah J. Nichols and child, Chas. F. Hodgkins, U. S. N., Anthony F. Holmes, U. S. N., Thos. B. Childs, U. S. N., J. Haenze, Geo. A. Bigelow and wife, Capt. David P. McCorkle, Aug. A. Hillman, wife and child, Mat. S. Fife and wife, James R. Dennin, Harry R. Miller, Benj. E. Arrowsmith, Geo. Harrington, Fred. W. Ludorier, Fred. Strock, Ira B. Middleton, Mrs. Sarah E. Monroe, Chas. G. Eckford, Col. Chas. Gates, James H. Atkins, Dr. Geo. F. Masterman, Porter C. Bliss, L. C. Holmes, Jos. V. Onativia, Jose M. Gabaldon, and others in the steerage.

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 45 | Sun sets ...... 5 44 | Moon sets.. 3 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 36 | Gov. Island. 4 25 | Hell Gate.. 5 47

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 21.

### Arrived.

Steamship Mississippi, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Jan. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Feb. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. Had pleasant weather from Rio Janeiro to St. Thomas, and boisterous and disagreeable passage since. Feb. 17 to 19, encountered heavy N. W. gales. Feb. 7, off the mouth of Para River, spoke steamship Merrimack, hence for Rio Janeiro. 16th, lat. 26 23, lon. 67 40, exchanged signals with ship Calcutta, steering N. 17th, lat. 29 2, lon. 68 46, exchanged signals with brig Hebe, (Br.,) from River Platte for Baltimore.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Feb. 13, with mdse., treasure, mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Feb. 14, and the Bar 15th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 16, P. M., 50 miles to the westward of Tortugas, spoke brig J. W. Drisco, bound E.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Sarepta, (of Bath, Me.,) Minott, Havana Nov. 29, via Nassau Feb. 9, with sugar to J. O. Baker & Co. Encountered a succession of heavy S. W. and N. W. gales from Dec. 5 to Dec. 19, during which lost sails, sprung a leak, &c., and was obliged to put into Nassau. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Feb. 14, off Cape Lookout, saw schr. Jacob Bell, of Philadelphia, lumber loaded, steering N.

Bark Jessie, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Grant, Palermo Dec. 5, with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, in co. with ship Western Sea, for New-York. Had heavy westerly winds during the latter part of the passage.

Bark J. F. Pust, (N. G.,) Voss, Taganrog 112 ds., via Constantinople Nov. 6, with wool to Heinemann & Payson. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast, and lost and split sails.

Brig Marino, (of St. John, N. B.,) Godfrey, Caibarien 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sheppard Gandy—vessel to master. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong W. N. W. gales; lost jib, split topsail, &c.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Morrill, Ciudad Bolivar Jan. 22, and the Bar Feb. 4, with hides to Wm. H. Halsey. Jan. 28, James Awing, cook, a native of China, died of heart disease.

Schr. Bismark, (of Hawkesburg, N. S.,) Grant, Curacoa 14 ds., with salt and redwood to C. C. Abel—vessel to George A. Phillips & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong W. and N. W. gales.

Schr. A. Richards, (of Boston,) Arey, Rio Grande de Sul 54 ds., with hides and wool to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to W. S. Brown & Co. Had heavy weather; split sails, &c. Came by the way of Long Island Sound.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Rogers, Charleston 5 ds., with timber to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill, of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Schr. Conway, Rogers, Altamaha River, Ga., 10 ds., with rice, bound to Boston.

Schr. John S. Lee, Carr, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Henry Harteau, Jones, Jacksonville 4 ds., with yellow pine to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Julia A. Berkele, Larder, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Leighton, Charleston 5 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Josiah Whitehouse, Jones, Charleston 5 ds., with timber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Geo. E. Bandford, Beveridge, Newfoundland 6 ds., with fish to J. Wooley.

Schr. City Point, Jones, Newfoundland, with fish to order.

Schr. Merriman, Babbitt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Memento, Todd, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. H. Shaw, Mason, Virginia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry Wright, Stevens, Virginia.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Clark, Stocking, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Beveridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Veranda, Harding, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr. Amelia, Hill, Rockland via Providence.

Schr. Wm. Fraser, Hotchkiss, Greenport.

Schrs. Clara Post, Pearis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Haze, McGinley, Greenwich.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. Julia Parson, Carr, Gloucester.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Vail, New-London.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Seward, Northport.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.

WIND—At sunset, E.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 21—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; brigs Robert Wing, from Goree; Fidelia, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21—Arr. steamship Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. S. C. Norris, from Norfolk.

Sld. steamship Manhattan, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 21—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Silencia, for Palermo.

In the Roads—Schrs. Dearborn and Wm. Jones, from the West Indies.

### Miscellaneous.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The ship Swallow, (of Boston,) from San Francisco, left port Nov. 14, was 47 days to Cape Horn, from thence to the equator 33 days, and 18 days to this port, thus making the passage in 98 days, one of the quickest on record.

### Spoken, &c.

Alice M. Minot—ship, hence for San Francisco, 92 ds. out, Jan. 1, off Cape Horn.

E. A. Carver—brig, hence for New-Orleans, Feb. 17, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 30.

Glengarry—schr., from Messina for New-York, Jan. 8, lat. 34 19, lon. 14.

### Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 5, schr. B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, New-York; schr. Lucy H. Gibson, Chase, New-York; brig Corrientes, Pendleton, Perth Amboy; 7th, brig Bogota, Ross, New-York; 8th, schr. M. C. Moseley, Urann, Boston; 10th, schrs. Wm. A. Vail, Beers, New-York; Ambrose Light, Higgins, Elizabethport; steamship Arizona, Maury, New-York; schr. Alfred Keen, Robinson, New-York.

Sld. Feb. 10, brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Trinidad, Cuba; 12th, schr. M. C. Moseley, Urann, Pensacola; 13th, schr. Lucy H. Gibson, Chase, Cienfuegos.

At Rio Janeiro, Jan. 26, brig John Chrystal, for Philadelphia, in ballast.

At Caibarien, Feb. 13, barks Agenora and Arietta, for New-York in 5 ds., and schr. Abbie, loading for Boston.

At Curacoa, Feb. 6, schr. Maria J. Moore, for Boston in 2 ds.; schr. Gen. Marion sailed for New-York Feb. 3.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 21.—The steamship Donau, from New-York for Bremen, has arrived.

---

1869.

THE

# MUTUAL BENEFIT

## Life Insurance Co.

NEWARK, N. J.

ORGANIZED 1845.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1869.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as per Statement, Jan. 1, 1868 | | | $13,687,467 47 |
| Received for Premiums during the year 1868 | | $4,952,057 93 | |
| Received for Interest during the year 1868 | | 903,987 85 | |
| Received for Annuity Bond during the year 1868 | | 500 00 | |
| Total Receipts for 1868 | | $5,856,545 78 | |
| PAID: | | | |
| Claims by Death | $1,072,061 06 | | |
| Policies Purchased | 356,684 23 | | |
| Advertising, Printing, Salaries, Postage, Exchange, &c. | 108,392 22 | | |
| Taxes and Internal Revenue | 57,018 26 | | |
| Commissions to Agents | 425,241 87 | | |
| Physicians' Fees | 32,192 24 | | |
| Annuities | 164 00 | | |
| Return Premiums | 1,906,312 85 | $3,958,066 73 | $1,898,479 05 |
| Total | | | $15,585,946 52 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $581,739 56 | |
| United States Securities | 1,551,500 00 | |
| State, City and County Bonds | 3,225,942 82 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 4,644,184 23 | |
| Real Estate | 134,299 89 | |
| Loans on Policies in force | 5,392,274 52 | |
| Loans on Scrip | 1,621 26 | |
| Due for Premiums in course of transmission | 54,384 25 | $15,585,946 53 |
| Interest due and accrued | 347,475 23 | |
| Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December | 491,805 26 | 839,280 49 |
| Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1869 | | $16,425,227 0 |

A dividend of return premiums of Fifty (50) per cent. has been declared on the Life Policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1868, applicable to the premiums paid in 1867; on ordinary Endowment Policies of the same year Forty (40) per cent.; and on non-forfeiting Endowments Thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND (that DECLARED IN 1868) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year 1869; those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of Premiums, and where there is a loan the amount to be credited thereon.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

BENZ. C. MILLER, Treasurer.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD,

State Agent Eastern District of New-York,

No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

DIAMONDS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway. N. Y.,

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

Diamonds,

Emeralds,

Sapphires,

Pearls,

and other Precious Stones,

in addition to their large stock of unmounted gems, present an unequaled collection of diamond and gem jewelry, to which they are constantly adding the choicest novelties in settings, from London and Paris.

HOUSE IN PARIS,

TIFFANY, REED & CO.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

A LARGE LINE OF

STEM WINDING

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN

WATCHES,

EMBRACING DOUBLE TIMERS, REPEATERS, INDEPENDENT AND FIFTH SECONDS, &C,

LIFE IS ILLUSTRATED IN THE MARCH number of PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, by Portraits and Characters of Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Ole Bull, J. J. Watson, Bishop Crowther, G. M. Ottenger, with articles on The Woman Question, Whom Do Great Men Marry? Women's Faces, Language of Expression, Quaker Religion, Witchcraft Delusion, Man's Power Over Death, Prosperity, Equality, Self-made Men, How to Rise in the World, &c. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.

Under the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY, this dangerous disease is now successfully cured. His celebrated HERNIA LOTION for bathing the afflicted parts, while wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, has cured the most obstinate cases. Pamphlets for 10 cents, giving full information. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.